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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GISCARD: EUROPE NO CLINIC WITH GERMAN DOCTOR

Bonn DIE WELT in German 28 Jan 77 p 5 DW

[Interview by Guenter Boeddeker and August Count Kageneck with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Paris--date not indicated]

[Text] WELT: Mr President, in a recent interview with the French paper LE POINT, German politician Franz Josef Strauss qualified the German-French relations as being "less good today than at the time of De Gaulle and Adenauer." Do you share this view?

Giscard: Times change, the German-French relations develop. Today France and Germany are no longer at the same point as in 1963 when what mattered was reconciliation, when Germany was still marked by the lost war and France had to stabilize its economic situation. Today it is no longer the problem of reconciliation that matters. Our relations now are of a very close nature, and they are constant. I think that these relations, be they of a political, economic, or other nature, are now as good as they can be under the prevailing conditions in today's world.

I believe, besides, that the personal relations between the responsible people of the two states have never been as cordial as they are at the moment. When we were sitting together in the house of the chancellor in Hamburg last summer with several French ministers, we discussed all problems in complete frankness. I will have another meeting with the chancellor in the next months. Let me repeat, as far as I am concerned our relations could not be any better under the present conditions.

WELT: Why is it, then, Mr President, that the press of both countries often writes of a worsening of these relations?

Giscard: I think it disagreeable to speak of German-French tensions at every opportunity. This is harmful to the climate. There are, of course, objective cases by which criticism may arise. During the past few years the Federal Republic has scored a remarkable economic upturn, and it has adapted better to the international crisis than some other countries. This

may have, sometimes, elicited criticism and irritation by us, yet this does not change the fact that German economic policy has been managed in a very remarkable way.

I might add that the goal which I have set for myself is a France whose economic strength at the beginning of the next decade will be comparable with that of the Federal Republic. Hence, our problem is to achieve this goal, and we have no cause to criticize the economic position of the Federal Republic. The economic development of our two countries during the past few years was indeed different, but this is no reason to raise questions time and again about the state of our relations.

WELT: Are there any fundamental differences of opinion between you, Mr. President, and the German chancellor over the further development of Europe?

Giscard: No.

WELT: Are there any differences of opinion at all?

Giscard: One question which has not yet been looked into is that concerning a common attitude toward the problem of atomic proliferation for military purposes, meaning the proliferation of nuclear knowledge which would harbor the danger of military misuse. France is determined to take all precautions against such proliferation. We have had no fundamental discussion on this issue with the Federal Republic to this day.

WELT: In the meantime most of the states of the European Community have been plunged into a difficult economic situation. The Federal Republic cannot bear the burden alone. Would you be inclined to imagine that the United States of America would extend aid to Europe, or would you prefer Germany to play the dominant role in Europe?

Giscard: We have two levels of solidarity: an international, worldwide level and a European level. In the case of Great Britain the question could not be confined to Europe alone. But if a problem of European dimension arises, then the solution should be found exclusively in the European framework.

WELT: You would prefer, hence, that Europe solve its problems...

Giscard: ...on its own.

WELT: Mr Strauss voiced the apprehension that the Federal Republic someday might find itself surrounded by an excessively armed Soviet Union and a France and Italy in which the communists may be in power. Could you, as far as France is concerned, mollify the German public in this respect?

Giscard: This is a domestic policy question. First of all, apart from the Federal Republic, France is the only power in Europe today which is making a serious effort toward strengthening its defense. Last spring our parliament adopted laws which involve an essential increase in our defense potential. For the Federal Republic it is important to know that it has a strong France for a neighbor and not a weak one. As far as the domestic situation is concerned, all elections to date, including the presidential elections of 1974, have shown that the coalition of socialists and communists is not the strongest party in France. I am convinced that the French people will prove the same in the parliamentary elections in 1978.

WELT: Another apprehension of the Germans is that France, in addition to Italy and Great Britain, may become the third "sick man of Europe." They are also wondering about the effectiveness of the Barre plan for combating inflation.

Giscard: They should not visualize Europe as a clinic which has a German doctor. Granted, France was the sick man of Europe--the term even comes from French Premier Paul Reynaud and it applied to the situation of France in the fifties--but there has been remarkably positive development ever since. All of us had to weather a serious monetary crisis. France coped with this crisis better than Great Britain and Italy; in a way even better than the Federal Republic, for we are the only country in which industrial production did not decrease and in which the investments have been maintained on a high level to this day.

Our actual problems were the foreign-trade balance and public finances. The Barre plan now is pursuing the same goals which I pursued when I was finance minister, namely, the balancing of the foreign-trade figures and of the budget.

As regards the budget, we have considerably lessened the 1976 deficit compared with that of 1975. This deficit was considerably lower than that of the Federal Republic. Our foreign trade shows a deficit created by strongly increased oil import prices and an export decrease mainly in the agrarian sector, due to last summer's drought. But we are about to eliminate it. I dare to predict, therefore, that our foreign trade situation in the second part of 1977 will be much more like that of the Federal Republic or the Benelux States than that of European countries with strong deficits.

WELT: The German public has never understood French defense policy correctly. It does not seem to be clearly established, either in regard to European or Atlantic defense. Could you clarify this issue?

Giscard: This policy is very clearly posited: General de Gaulle outlined the position of France years ago, and I do not understand why it has been doubted over and over again. It has two aspects: French defense is national

defense, it is subordinated to a national command. On the other hand, however, France is a member of the Atlantic Alliance, and it is partaking in the decisions made by the council of the alliance. All this has been confirmed again at the Ottawa NATO council session in the spring of 1974.

I would like to say one thing here: France is a good ally. Out of its nature France has always kept its word throughout its history.

On 7 March 1966, one day after France quit NATO, General de Gaulle wrote a letter to President Johnson saying: "Even in 1969 and beyond, France will be a loyal partner of the alliance, assisting every ally who has become a victim of an unprovoked attack." So the situation is absolutely clear. On the other hand we have our national defense, and we are determined to develop it.

WELT: Did nothing change about that after the publication of Chief of Staff Mery's definition of French military policy?

Giscard: No. It was a necessary clarification, since some tried to suggest another interpretation of this policy. I repeat therefore: France is a partner of the Atlantic Alliance, but it has its own nonintegrated defense.

WELT: What are your ideas about the final political form of a united Europe?

Giscard: This is a central issue. I am attributing the greatest attention to it in addition to my efforts aimed at the domestic and foreign political activities of France. Discussion about Europe lately has been of a mainly institutional character. The debate, which has been going on for years, has concluded the chapter "institutions", I believe. There exists the Council of State chiefs which meets periodically. In the near future I will present some purely procedural ideas on its functioning to my colleagues. There exist the Brussels authorities, where we have just composed a new commission successfully. And there is the European Assembly which we decided should be elected in the near future in general and direct elections. These elections will take place accordingly. You know that we had a constitutional problem there and that I have been listening to the Constitutional Council in this connection. It has voiced a positive opinion, and our parliament will hold a routine debate this spring on ratifying the agreement. I am convinced the vote will have a positive effect. It seems to me that the institutional problem will be settled that way.

The best service you could render the federation of European states--because this is what it amounts to--would be to discontinue the institutional debate, because it paralyzes it and makes it unable to act. Our further policy must move on two axes: we must continue the economic and monetary union which has gotten stuck, we must improve joint agrarian policy, and eventually it will be important to develop a joint industrial policy to cope with the new forms of international competition. Along the second confederative axis we must try to achieve a joint attitude of the states of Europe in regard to the great problems of this world.

WELT: Should West Europe play a bigger part in the efforts aimed at a final Mideast peace solution, and if so, how should that be done?

Giscard: I am not in favor of this at the moment. There are directly involved countries, but I do not think that we should get involved collectively. Every one of us has a certain influence in this region. France has it, also Great Britain, and the Federal Republic. We can use this influence to good effect. But I do not think we should act as a bloc.

WELT: Immediately after the beginning of the 1973 oil crisis, France was trying to establish some sort of special relations with oil-producing states of the Mideast--in part at the expense of Israeli interest. Did this diplomacy really pay off?

Giscard: Our policy was aimed at avoiding confrontation. Think of the situation at that time which was aimed at confrontation. France was against confrontation. If this had happened, it would have been impossible to make the well-balanced decisions the Europeans made later on.

WELT: What results do you expect to come from the summit suggested by President Carter?

Giscard: Seven leading Western countries are supposed to realize at this conference how to avoid new international monetary crises in the 1977 situation. The situation is no longer the same as during the time when we met in Rambouillet and Puerto Rico.

WELT: What hopes do you have in regard to 1977--for Europe, for France, and for yourself?

Giscard: I wish for Europe that every one of its countries would take the necessary steps to master its own difficulties by the end of the year. I hope that France will regain its economic balance and, for me, that I will be in a position to understand the complicated problems of our time.

CSO: 3103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EEC MEMBERSHIP BECOMING MORE DISPARATE

Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 31 Dec 76 p 16

[Article by Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the EC Commission: "The EC Has Become a 'Class Society'"]

[Text] This year consumer prices in three EC member countries are still rising by 15-20 percent, specifically England, Ireland and Italy. At the same time these countries have large balance of payments deficits. In the FRG the rise in consumer prices is at about 4.5 percent. This result goes along with another substantial balance of goods of services surplus. The other five member countries are in between with rates of price rises of about 10 percent and more or less large balance of payments deficits, apart from the Benelux countries.

The EC turned into a "class society." Alone at the top is the FRG. The middle ground is most densely occupied, primarily with smaller member countries. Struggling along at the lower end are those people that we have gotten into the habit of calling the "footsore folk."

The divergences in economic development of the member countries in recent years have really gone beyond the extent of what is tolerable for an economic community--I do not even want to mention an economic union. And it was quite worth while to pursue the question of why the community nevertheless has not fallen apart and why it has not wrecked the "footsore ones" [sic]. Quite clearly its resistance and internal cohesion are indeed stronger than many even believe it capable of.

Structural Divergences of the Economics

More important in this connection, however, is the question as to the causes which have led to the great differences in economic development in the individual countries. It is true that the oil price shock as well as world inflation and the ensuing world recession hit the community especially hard. On the one hand that was due to its high dependence on the import of energy and raw materials and on the other to its involvement in world trade, which on the average is high.

The reason that these external shocks have had such varying effects is to be found in the structural divergences of the economies of the member countries in the broadest sense. With that I do not mean so much the different regional and sectoral structures. I mean in the first place the differences in the economic and social basic relations: of the social product, in the ordering of public finances and primarily in the relationships between the social groups in the individual countries. These structural deficiencies were hidden in--the "golden" sixties, as they seem today-- and in the boom phase at the beginning of the seventies. The energy crisis and its consequences have merely brought them to light.

Must the community live with these divergences--and one day perhaps come to the brink of collapse--or are there prospects or even symptoms of a gradual larger convergence of economic and social development? Viewed from a purely numerical-quantitative point of view there is little or scarcely any progress to report. To be sure the divergences have not gotten any greater this year vis-a-vis 1975: nevertheless there can be no talk of any appreciable improvement in the situation in the economic upswing underway.

More Cooperation Instead of Confrontation

Rather, what gives cause for a certain optimism is the beginning of changes in the basic attitudes in questions of economic policy. First I should like to point to the agreement in the presentation of goals. Some years ago there were endless and exhausting debates about whether priority should be given to the goal of growth or of stability. In this question today there are scarcely even differences of opinion. There is no far-reaching agreement in the community about the fact that without a minimum of price stability lasting growth which ensures full employment cannot be achieved.

From the German point of view this may seem obvious. On the European level that is a kind of progress which should not be underestimated. We have also made substantial progress in cooperation between the social partners.

Of course overall economic reason is not celebrating triumphs everywhere. Yet the insight into the necessity to rationalize struggles about distribution and to replace confrontation with cooperation has grown considerably in recent time.

Difficulties and Hardships Unavoidable

In this area, too, the German social partners and the German government were the ones who had the least to learn. In Germany this cooperation is already a tradition, rules of the game exist according to which the social differences lead not to an impairment of the jointly achieved "cake" but rather to its distribution in the most just way possible.

We have tried with the tripartite conferences between governments, social partners and the commission to introduce on the European level a learning process in overall economic reason and cooperation. We are satisfied with the results achieved to date. Naturally we do not indulge ourselves in the illusion that everything will get better overnight.

How difficult it is to introduce such processes and to see them through is at the moment quite apparent in England, France and Italy. With the programs of stabilization which have been introduced these countries are on the right road. The difficulties and hardships that arise in the process are unavoidable. And the sacrifices will be all the greater the longer the necessary adjustments are put off.

In Italy they are at present in the process of changing the existing system of wage indexing. The government together with the social partners is trying to eliminate to the extent possible the very well-known damages that this economic seesaw has for the total economy. Unfortunately there as in other countries, too, such indexing systems are considered to be important social assets. The disastrous overall economic consequences are frequently overlooked. The rise in minimum standard wages in Italy from December 1975 to December 1976 by about 35 percent, which is mostly due to the sliding pay scale, says volumes in this regard. It is necessary to realize that it will scarcely be possible to do away with such mechanisms with one blow, but nonetheless a good deal would be gained if this inflation merry-go-round could be brought down to a slower speed by a few changes.

"Footsore People" Need Solidary Help

It is not enough that the so-called footsore people are on the right path. Until there are to some extent tangible results many difficulties and many kinds of political opposition must be overcome. But mainly they cannot pull themselves up by their own hair from the morass of their far-reaching and long accumulated problems. They need the joint help of others who are doing better. Naturally in this connection eyes come to rest first on the FRG. But nonetheless it does not need to turn right into the "paymaster"--and it has not done so either.

Out of pure self-interest the FRG must have an interest in seeing that the community does not fall apart because of the footsore people. In the recession year of 1975--when demand was so urgently needed--FRG exports to the EC countries amounted to about DM 100 billion, which made up approximately a 44-percent share of all German exports. Anyone can guess that once again a substantial share of that went to the so-called footsore people.

Help through solidarity does not consist only of balance of payment credits and payments into the community cashbox. It also consists, and that is of primary importance, in a mutually agreed upon economic-political strategy. In the case of the high degree of interlocking of the markets that has been

reached in the meantime--the FRG produces its social product up to roughly a quarter, the smaller Benelux countries up to more than half for foreign countries--the coordination of economic policy is of downright vital importance.

Responsibility of Surplus Countries

In the present economic constellation, in which the deficit countries must still keep struggling to regain their internal and external balance, the surplus countries have a very special responsibility. They do not have the limitations of the balance of payments and of the always very high rate of inflation as the others do. The commission therefore, in its annual economic report for 1977 has urged the member countries that have no concerns about balance of payments not to hamper expansion of domestic demand and to cautiously reduce their budget deficits. Of course, these countries certainly cannot solve all their problems this way, but the more strongly the foreign demand develops in the deficit countries, the longer they can carry out their urgently needed stabilization course.

Next year the balance of payments problems of some of the member countries will be at the very head of the agenda of the community institutions. An eventual increase in the price of oil would further sharpen the already difficult situation, and in some cases in addition there are the burdens of debt service for foreign credits already received.

Community financial solidarity will thus also be required in the future. In this regard in public discussion it should not be so much a question of whether, but rather of how. If a country such as the FRG year after year produces a high balance of goods and services surplus it must also be prepared for corresponding exports of capital and credits to foreign countries. The surpluses of the ones are the deficits of the others.

The Time of National Islands Is Over

If the awarding of balance of payment credits is coupled with economic policy conditions--as we practice it in the case of medium-term aid and with a loan to the community--then an economic virtue can develop out of monetary need. Of course, we also know that the instrument of economic policy conditions for a country seeking credit is not a miraculous means with whose aid alone there would be success in bringing the footsore people back on the path of economic reason and recovery. But it seems to me to be the only practicable way in which there can be any influence from the outside on development within the problem countries. In this, community actions are to be preferred to bilateral aid for political reasons. Conditions for the economic and financial policy of a country cannot be made bilaterally.

The community has bad times behind it. But a whole bunch of problems await solution. Several countries are still very deep in difficulties. In spite of all that I cannot agree with those for whom the breakup of the community is only a question of time. There is a series of positive developments, some of which I have addressed here. We are on the right path. Insights into overall economic connections and cooperation are being written more boldly now than years ago. What we need is time. The coming years now more than the past years will be periods of fair weather. But in 5 years we could be a good deal further along than we are today. And besides: there is no alternative. The time of national islands is over.

12124
CSO: 3103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THIRD WORLD INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS GROWING

Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 5 Jan 77 p 7

[Article by Juergen Kuehn: "Third World Gaining Ground"]

[Text] The problems of raw materials and indebtedness of the Third World are certainly in the foreground of public interest. At the same time, however, almost unnoticed, the semifinished and finished goods of the developing countries are making stronger and stronger advances into the markets of the industrial countries. From 1964-1973 the developing countries doubled their share in the world export of industrial goods. In the meantime they may have achieved a more than 10-percent share.

In the EC the share of imports of semifinished and finished goods from the Third World amounted to 16 percent of the total import of these goods in 1975. The developing countries have obviously been gaining ground in the past few years in the exporting of industrial goods, even if in other areas the distance between poor and rich countries continued to get still greater.

From January to September 1976 for the first time the developing countries were able to sell more semifinished and finished goods than raw materials (excluding petroleum) in the FRG. In this period the value of German imports of raw materials (excluding petroleum) from the developing countries amounted to DM 7.6 billion, the value of semifinished and finished goods on the other hand to DM 8.1 billion. While the total German import of semifinished and finished goods from all countries in the first 9 months of 1976 grew by 24 percent in comparison to the same period last year, the import of these goods from developing countries increased by 39 percent.

The rapid advance of industrial goods from the Third World in comparison to the dragging growth in exports of their raw materials corresponds to a worldwide trend which has become more and more defined since the beginning of the seventies. From 1970-1975 the total value of international exports of semifinished and finished goods from the developing countries has almost tripled. Export proceeds from their raw materials (excluding petroleum) in contrast rose only by a little more than double.

This structural change in the exports of the Third World has gone widely unnoticed by the public. There are several reasons for this. The widespread prejudice that the developing countries exported only raw materials and the industrial countries only semifinished and finished goods played a decisive role. A further factor was the explosion in oil prices, which overlaid all other changes in the currents of world trade. In fact, the share of petroleum in the total exports of the developing countries increased by 25 percent in 1960 to 57 percent in 1975, while the share of raw materials in the same period dropped from 60 percent to 24 percent. Semifinished and finished goods in the meantime, in spite of the substantial forging ahead of petroleum, were able to improve from 14 percent to 18 percent.

Naturally to date only a relatively small number of developing countries has been participating in this export boom. More than half of all German industrial goods imported from developing countries come from five countries--Hongkong, South Korea, Taiwan, Brazil and Iran. Similarly limited is the range of goods. Among the semifinished goods copper and other nonferrous metals, petroleum products and textile yarns take first place. In the case of finished products it is clothing and textiles, as well as electrical products.

In individual instances there are astonishing results. In 1975 in the case of German imports from Brazil the value of imports of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts, at about DM 100 million, reached almost the same level as coffee imports. Zaire exported pharmaceutical products to Germany in 1975 with a value of almost DM 50 million, which is more than copper (DM 44 million). The most important export products from Singapore to the FRG in 1975 were electrical products, office machines, clocks and precision and optical products at a value of almost DM 300 million.

These few examples illustrate the favorable marketing possibilities for the developing countries on the German market, which in principle is open to any exporter. To an increasing extent it is to the advantage of the developing countries that there are no longer any kinds of import limitations for their industrial products with the exception of textiles. Duties are likewise no serious obstacle to trade. For a substantial part of the industrial goods from the developing countries general preference in the form of zero duty are guaranteed and for the rest the generally moderate level of duty is not an insurmountable barrier.

12124
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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

USSR ESPIONAGE IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES REVIEWED

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 27 Dec 76 p 12

[Article: "Increased Russian Espionage in Neutral Countries" by Sune Olsson]

[Text] A Swiss officer of high rank was this fall unmasked as a Soviet agent. A chief civil servant in the Finnish customs service was a Soviet spy. He is still being interrogated and the affair is increasing in scope. At the same time, the Finnish press recently revealed one more espionage case. A Russian who defected in Sweden proved to have in his possession much material concerning espionage activities. A Soviet official at the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna has been unmasked as a spy deported from England. The TASS correspondent in Dublin is a KGB agent.

A number of events in recent years indicate that the intelligence services of the East Bloc countries are increasingly interested in the neutral states of Western Europe. This article is a summary of information that has reached the public of the involved countries.

The number of Soviet agents in the neutral European states has increased by over 100 percent during the past 10 years. According to reports and surveys presented in various places in Europe, the relaxation of tension has carried with it an intensification by the Soviet Union, and by other East Bloc states as well, of their intelligence gathering in the West. From the Swedish point of view it is important that interest in exploiting neutral countries seems to have increased greatly.

Clearly discernible signs are found in the neutral countries--Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Ireland, and Sweden. The embassies of the East Bloc countries are often greatly overpopulated as concerns their regular tasks. Diplomats have been assigned to posts who previously had elsewhere been clearly identified as KGB officers. This applies to Soviet journalists as well, among others an official TASS correspondent in Dublin.

Nor is it long ago that a Soviet journalist, working in Sweden and very busy with his camera, was found to have a very strange idea of how Sweden should be shown in pictures to the Russians. In his pictures antennas of the most varied kind were a constantly recurring subject. As far as is known, no Soviet newspaper has published the parade of antennas.

The traditional picture of the neutral states as centers of activity of the agents of the big power blocs holds true today as well, of course. But events in recent years, not least in Switzerland, show that the espionage centers to an ever increasing degree have been interested in the involuntary host countries as well.

In August, the former chief of the Swiss air defense forces, Brigade Commander Jean-louis Jeanmaire was arrested. He had turned over secret military information to the Soviet embassy in Berne.

During the same month, having no connection with the unmasked brigade chief, things began to happen in Switzerland. The Soviet diplomat Yevgeniy Bogomolov and a Romanian diplomat were expelled by the authorities. At the same time, a number of other Soviet diplomats left Switzerland voluntarily. Among them was Vyacheslav Safonov, a second secretary who had recently replaced his expelled predecessor.

The chief of the Swiss Federal Police, Dr Andre Amstein, declared in a statement that about every third member of "an embassy" was suspected of carrying on intelligence activities.

The Soviet embassy in Berne now consists of 80 persons. The total number of functionaries from other East Bloc countries in the city is 150. Switzerland, of course, is "lookout point" number one in the neutral states, partly because of its geographical locations, partly because of the many international organizations headquartered in the country. Two hundred Russians are working in Geneva, where, among other things, the U. N. headquarters for Europe provides good contact possibilities.

The Swiss military journal ALLGEMEINE SCHWEIZERISCHE MILITARTZETSCHRIFT states that the Department of Justice and Police announced 47 cases of espionage during the period from 1954 to 1975. Over 75 percent of the cases involved East Bloc agents. The list is topped by East Germany, although that country has had regular representation in Berne only since 1972. The East German cases number 11, followed by the Soviet Union with 10, and Czechoslovakia with six.

The Institut fur Politologische Zeitfragen of Zurich maintains, however, that the figures for unpublished cases of espionage are much higher than those known.

Swiss sources say that Geneva has long been a center for KGB activities in Europe, and assert that the Soviet organization has used the International

Labor Organization (ILO), the International Teleunion (ITU), and the World Health Organization (WHO) as camouflage.

Among the KGB men expelled from Switzerland in recent years are two Soviet delegates at the ITU, Petrov and Kochegarov. Petrov attempted to recruit a highly placed Swiss. Earlier, a Russian had been expelled after he had succeeded in recruiting as a spy a Swiss translator in the ITU.

In 1975, two East German agents, Hans and Ursula Kalin-Meissner, were sentenced to 7 years in prison for espionage.

In the case of Jeanmaire the Swiss newspaper 24 HEURES revealed that the highly placed officer had been a Soviet spy for between 12 and 14 years. He has confessed that he maintained unofficial contacts with a number of members of the Soviet embassy since the early 1960s.

Austria has similar problems. In addition to the East Bloc embassies, there are two U. N. offices in Vienna. In February of this year it was announced that Aleksandr Budakov, embassy counsel at the Soviet embassy in Vienna, was a KGB agent. In March 1974, a Czechoslovakian was convicted of espionage directed against refugees and Austrian security organs.

In 1975 the Russians set a kind of record. In that year Yevgeniy Kuzin was placed in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna. Four years earlier he had been thrown out of England, where he had carried on KGB activities. As early as in 1973, a leading nuclear physicist had been placed in the same organization; as was subsequently shown, he also represented the KGB.

Little is being said about Soviet espionage in Finland; the friendship pact with the Soviet Union may affect, at least the official reactions. However, in 1973 the Institute for Conflict Studies in England published an interesting report, which showed that at that time 54 of the 219 members of the Soviet embassy in Helsinki were suspected of espionage. In 1975 it was established that the KGB chief in Helsinki, i.e. the top man of the KGB in Finland, was embassy counsel Mikhail Grigorievich Kotov. He is mentioned in the American author John Barron's book THE KGB.

In this connection the Finnish espionage affair recently revealed in VI, the journal of the Swedish cooperatives, is also interesting. A highly placed Finnish customs official was arrested when it was discovered that he was a Soviet agent. The official had, it was said, turned over information of an economic nature to those who used him as a spy. Among other things, this was information that put Finnish suppliers in an awkward position in negotiations with the Russians on deliveries. It was suspected that large Finnish-Soviet projects were affected, as well as deliveries by the Swedish cooperatives to the Soviet Union.

In addition to military and political espionage, the Russians also engage in collection of scientific, technical and economic material to an increasing extent. The relaxation of tensions is naturally exploited for imports from the West, for the purpose of obtaining technology, for example. But espionage is less expensive. And it has leaked out that the KGB has been given a directive to the effect that as far as it is concerned relaxation involves increased activity.

The Security Conference in Helsinki in the summer of 1975 also provided an informative picture of the KGB. When the Soviet leader Brezhnev personally participated in the final phase of the conference he arrived in Helsinki with a party of seven. Six of them were top KGB officers, not to be confused with the personal guards a world politician must have today. They were Yuriy Aleksandrovich Volosov, Yuriy Vasil'evich Glushkin, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Chayskiy, Igor Nikolayevich Krassavin, Vyacheslav Danilenko, and Georgiy Aleksandrovich Issakovskiy.

When the first SALT meeting began in Helsinki in 1972, it turned out that at least one-third of the [Soviet] negotiators were working for the KGB. The secretary of the Soviet group had some years previously been sent home from Finland. He and a woman had directed two different espionage networks in Finland.

In 1974 the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations with the Irish Republic. Anxiety has been expressed in Irish circles over the size of Soviet embassy in Dublin. An influx of KGB agents is feared. The ambassador at one time served as a Soviet diplomat in Sweden. The anxiety was not lessened when it was shown last winter that the official TASS correspondent was a member of the KGB and also of the known section V, which specializes in violence, sabotage and political disruption. And what about Sweden? First, it can be said that the Jeanmaire case in Switzerland shows uncanny similarities to Sweden's largest known espionage affair, the air force colonel who sold top secret information, causing in part irreparable damage. In that case the espionage could be directly connected with two Soviet diplomats, who were both declared persona non grata in Sweden.

According to the book about the KGB, four top men in the Soviet embassy and six other diplomats were among the Soviet agents in Sweden in 1974. Several Soviet correspondents were also involved.

The episode of the Russian translators in the Swedish Institute also says something. The Soviet diplomat Nikolay Statskevich expressed to the institute his dissatisfaction with the translator, a Russian of Jewish descent, who had emigrated from the Soviet Union in 1962 and become a Swedish citizen. The diplomat disapproved of all her qualifications. In reality the woman is a graduate of Leningrad University and has for 6 years done translations from a number of languages for Moscow publishers. The Soviet diplomat recommended other translators, among them a person who publishes a propaganda journal in the embassy's press section.

The most important Swedish evidence is known, but was overshadowed by other events. Some years ago it became known that a political spy who was given the task of infiltrating the followers of then premier Olaf Palme, had defected in Stockholm and contacted the authorities. The man had tasks similar to those of the agent who had succeeded in establishing himself with Willy Brandt and became the cause of his fall as West German chancellor.

11,256
CSO: 3109

CANADA

SPEEDY REVISION OF LANGUAGE LAW IN QUEBEC UNDERWAY

Montreal LA PRESSE in French 24 Dec 76 pp A1, A2, A10

[Articles by Lysiane Gagnon concerning progress towards making French the official language]

[Text] Working Language; Quebec Will Go Faster and Certainly Farther

The Levesque government intends to introduce legislation as soon as possible during the next session for French to become the official language of the Province of Quebec and to throw a "blockbuster" at the corporations. "In a very short time, French will become the working language, to be used for communication and negotiation at all levels". This feat is something which cannot be really achieved unless speakers of French are installed in large numbers in high positions, ranging from the level of foremen to that of corporation directors, where they will serve some other purpose than being the "house-French speakers", and to participate fully in decisions.

The above statement was made to LA PRESSE during an exclusive interview, lasting more than 3 hours, by the minister of state for cultural development, Camille Laurin, who is responsible for revising all the chapters of Law No. 22, of which "the principal turning-point will be the working language", which the new government considers to be the key to the "blossoming out" of the French-speaking majority.

"We shall proceed more quickly and go further than the preceding government", stated the minister, "but we shall establish the rules of the game very clearly."

The regulations on labeling and posting (presently in effect in accordance with Law No. 22) "constitute a step in the right direction but they will be strengthened. We will no longer be satisfied with saying that French must have at least as advantageous a position as other languages."

A Major Argument for a Referendum

With regard to Francization of the corporations, future legislation may retain some of the methods of Law No. 22 (establishment of a bill-book, self-evaluation of the language situation of a company by means of a detailed questionnaire, the notion of "recompense" by virtue of which a Francized enterprise may have the right to certain contracts, grants or subsidies), but Mr Laurin insists on the fact that the great difference will be in the "rate and intensity" of the process of Francization and promotion of French-speaking people.

According to the minister, the Bourassa government has been entirely too responsive to the arguments furnished by the corporations and has over-estimated the restraints which they can tolerate during a process of Francization. This does not prevent Mr Laurin from taking account, although to a much lesser degree, of certain restraints related to the "North American background and to the operation of multinationals". This is a matter of "being realistic and not going wild".

He also intends to observe the overriding restraint which, in his opinion, is the fact that Quebec belongs to the Federal Government. Because of this, "the law will be imperfect and inadequate, since the French language will achieve its full attractive power only in a sovereign Quebec." Therefore, Minister Laurin indicates that this will be "a major argument" for the referendum regarding sovereignty.

Rules of the Game Needed for Corporations

Why has Minister Laurin decided to abolish the regulation concerning Francization of the corporations whereas the minister of education has continued to apply the provisions of another chapter of Law No. 22 literally by maintaining the language test formula for this year?

"This is not really a contradiction" is the answer of the minister of state for cultural development, "since Mr Morin and I have been in agreement at all times and I am completely in accord with his decision. It's a matter of two entirely different problems."

According to him it was quite natural that the same regulations concerning admission to the English school be applied to the 250 children who have not been graded since the beginning of the school year and he furthermore states that he has grave doubts as to the representativeness of the "Consiglio" (council) which this week denounced the decision of the minister of education. "Several bits of evidence that I have received lead me to believe that the Italian community is much less monolithic than is indicated by Mr Montini (the leader of the "Consiglio") and I intend to meet with his various spokesmen in the near future."

With regard to the regulations already prepared by the French Language Administration with respect to Law No. 22, the problem was quite different. "These regulations concerning Francization of the first category of companies

(those including more than 500 employees) were not supposed to be effective until next July first. The administration had planned that the companies could "officially" prepare for this beginning with the 19th of January. However, the principles and program for these regulations do not agree with our guidance nor with the steps that we intend to take. We could not start the companies in the wrong direction and come back 6 months later, telling them to change their course of action. This would have led to confusion, inconsistency and frustration. It would be better to clearly indicate our rules of the game from the beginning."

Law 22 Is a "Piecemeal and Timid Reform"

According to Mr Laurin, the regulations that he abolished "paid too much attention to the restraints imposed by the companies to delay Francization or to spread it out over a longer period. Furthermore, the statements were too vague." He states that he had consulted with "enough people" in the administration to reach an opinion. "At any rate, we knew what we wanted."

(With regard to this matter, it may be presumed that the government will soon be able to appoint to the administration people who will share his philosophy, since the terms of five (of the nine members) of the commission expired last November. These commissioners had been appointed for only 2 years.)

The minister of state for cultural development believes that the language policy initiated by the preceding administration with regard to the companies had not produced the effect "predicted by the public's rumors". Apparently referring to his observations at the administration's offices, he said that these beginning attempts at reform were "piecemeal and timid" and made it understood that business circles had not cooperated with as much enthusiasm as the Bourassa government had claimed.

Calm as usual but without the least hesitation, Mr Laurin insisted on the fact that the linguistic policy of the PQ [Quebec Party] would establish very clearly that the French-speaking majority would "spread out as much as necessary", language being "the essential element in the life of a community, making for a normal, creative and happy society. All of this contributes to the way of life which is a fundamental importance to us."

In his opinion, former Prime Minister Bourassa had been "contaminated by his own contacts in the business world" and had too much of a tendency to think first of all about the economic profitability of business.

A Language Is an Integral Part of an Individual"

Above all, he insisted on his intention to provide access to key positions for French-speaking people and to put a stop to "the scandal revealed by the Laurendeau-Dunton Committee, which showed that the French Canadians were at the bottom of the socioeconomic ladder, just ahead of the Italians and and the Indians."

"A language", said he, "is an integral part of an individual. If the documents within a company are written in French, this doesn't help much since the people who transmit them are not French-speaking. The example must come from above. If French is not spoken at the top levels, it will remain a second-class language."

Mr Laurin does not foresee that the law will oblige the companies to hire a given proportion of French-speaking individuals to the higher-grade jobs, but "if the companies want to have social peace and if they wish to progress within our society, they should think twice about it before failing to allot to 80 percent of the population their share. It would also be to their advantage not to count only on "bilinguization of key personnel whose native language is English." Wouldn't that be considered as discriminating against the minority of English-speaking people in Quebec Province? "No", says the minister, "observe what occurs in all normal countries; see what happened at Hydro. Before nationalization took place, it was claimed that the French-speaking people were not ready to assume these responsibilities. Three years later all business was conducted in French and Hydro didn't go bankrupt."

There is no reason why the French language cannot be used everywhere, whether it concerns foremen, personnel directors or administrative directors even if the companies have to be able to communicate in English with their office chiefs in the United States, for example. However, the Gendron Report has shown that this type of outside communication constitutes a minor portion of a company's communications."

Will the companies have a right to certain privileges (grants, contracts, etc.) in exchange for their Francization?

"I'm not saying no. I don't exclude this possibility." answers Mr Laurin, "but what I see mainly is something else, namely, the necessity for stating the rules of the game very clearly so as to satisfy the aspirations of the majority of the population. The law will make it evident that confidence is not to be placed only in the element of recompense."

This statement speaks volumes regarding the intentions of the new government. The first person outside of his cabinet that Mr Laurin went to look for as councillor in the working group that he has formed for revision of Law No. 22 was Mr Gaston Cholette, who was president of the former French Language Office and who entertained much more radical views with respect to company Francization than did the Bourassa government. Mr Cholette had been thrust aside at the time of creation of the French Language Administration (which, with the passage of Law No. 22, succeeded the French Language Office) just as he had been kept away from all work concerning preparation of Law No. 22.

In the spring of 1974, Mr Cholette had declared, in an interview with LA PRESSE, that, in the light of his experience and the experience of others, he was convinced that Francization of a company could be achieved without running into real problems from the viewpoint of economic profitability.

"Everything is a question of political will", said he substantially, "the corporations will accept new rules of the game if they are clear."

Teaching: A Daring Risk

The PQ government expects to continue operation of the English schools due to a "historic constraint", but hopes that the English-speaking minority and those who wish to join it "will by themselves come to understand the message that will be transmitted as a result of the group of laws dealing with language."

"At least, this is what we are betting on", states the minister of state for cultural development, Camille Laurin.

In fact, the provisions concerning the working language shall be strong enough so that the "Englishmen by choice" (this is the expression used by the "Consiglio" to designate the community of Italian origin) may understand that it would be more profitable to become "Frenchmen by choice".

However, in exchange for this, it might be said, the minister and his coworkers are very seriously considering the possibility of including courses in the native languages of several minorities in the school curriculum of the first stage of the elementary grades in the same manner that the schools of New Quebec reserve room for the Eskimo language.

It may be that teaching will be conducted in Italian, Greek, or other languages or else that courses in civilizations of the countries of origin, etc., may be given. Nothing has really been decided, but these are some theories that Mr Laurin has been bringing up very freely. In the same vein, he states that Radio Quebec should introduce broadcasts intended for minorities (English and others) and speaks of the need for planning various programs for the greeting of immigrants in collaboration with the Ministry of Immigration.

An Idea which Is Making Headway

This idea of lending value to the native language of the principal minorities of the Province of Quebec is nothing new in Mr Laurin's circle. Thus, his principal private secretary, Henri Laberge, expermanent representative of the Headquarters of the Department of Education of Quebec and a long-time militant independent, has made himself the promoter of the CEQ [expansion unknown] as well as of the PQ where he was charged this summer with preparing amendments to the "cultural life" chapter of the PQ program for the next convention. It is interesting to note that the members of this internal committee of Quebec Province were Louis O'Neil, now minister of cultural affairs, Jean Claude Moisan, principal organizer for Minister Claude Morin and Andre Gaulin of the Movement for a French Quebec and (until recently) president of the PQ Association for the Taschereau County.

It happens that the report of this PQ committee proposed setting up first cycle courses in the native languages of various minority groups, although

in the context of progressive Francization for the entire public. (This solution, which was quite radical and was conceived when the PQ was not yet in power, seems to have been abandoned now, although some of its elements may be retained).

In the area of the teaching language, where unanimity has never been reached within the PQ itself, everything is still a shambles. Only one thing is sure. The immigrants who will settle in Quebec after a certain date will have to go to French school. As for the rest..., who knows?

As for the census planned in the PQ program for the purpose of determining the number of student seats in the English sector once and for all, Mr Laurin makes the following statement: "If we see that this formula causes too many problems, we will abandon it."

The minister insists on the criterion of the native language but does not yet know how it can be put into practice. "If a better solution than controls within the family could be found, I would be very satisfied. If it is decided to settle on control measures, this means that there is really no other solution, but I have great faith in the imagination of my working group."

As for the children who are already conducting their studies in English and whose native language is not English, the minister declared, "I would be inclined to say that they will be able to finish their studies in English but I cannot give a definite 'yes' answer."

The minister is visibly conscious of the problems which await him in arriving at solutions for the various categories of students such as the children of mixed marriages, children who have already been assimilated into the English-speaking community, foreigners who are in Quebec Province only temporarily, who have come from the United States or the English provinces, etc.

With respect to teaching English as a second language, Mr Laurin limits himself to predicting that the new linguistic system will furnish greater motivation to students and teachers alike in the study of English. "They will no longer have the impression of supporting our alienation." However, he adds that the government will take into account "the psycho-pedagogical aspect" of studying a second language and studies conducted on this subject in England. (The report referred to by the minister recommends teaching of second languages only at the secondary school level). No matter what happens, it will take place with the cooperation of the Ministry of Education.

Another area in which the minister will cooperate with Jacques Ivan Morin, since it deals intimately with the language question, is the reorganization at the school system of the Island of Montreal. Personally, Mr Laurin has come out in favor of the formula of unified school boards, which incidentally is provided for in the PQ program.

No Distinction between Citizens and Noncitizens

The minister intends that the law not make any distinction between citizens and noncitizens with respect to admission to English schools. All of the children whose native language is English and who have lived here prior to a date which is still to be determined may attend English schools. As for future immigrants, the minister hopes that by the time that they have obtained their citizenship, "the situation will be so different that the problem will no longer exist."

All of this raises a question, namely: Isn't it true that, in the long run, the government basically does not intend to favor total assimilation of the English-speaking minority? Rather than irritating him, the question elicited a very calm response from Mr Laurin and he slipped a comment in passing to the effect that it is not desirable to live out of contact with the mainstream and that in most countries, minorities become assimilated even if they do preserve certain cultural characteristics. "Assimilation of the English-speaking minority will depend on it alone, on whether it finds it advantageous to do so or not. As for the French-speaking people of other provinces, they have found it to be advantageous to become assimilated."

The Working Team

A large number of persons in the government as well as in the House of Deputies and in the Quebec Party are already working on the language question.

Within the framework of a philosophy which the government intends to put into practice in several areas and could lend greater importance to the role of an ordinary deputy, the minister of state for cultural development, Mr Laurin, has already organized a committee of 11 deputies who will work on changing the language system.

Led by Gilbert Paquette (Rosemont), the committee consists of deputies Alfred (Papineau), Bertrand (Vanier), Dussault (Chateauguay), Lacoste (Sainte Anne), Godin (Mercier), De Bellefeuille (Deux-Montagnes), Proulx (Saint Jean), Laplante (Bourassa), Fallu (Terrebonne) and Michaud (Laprairie). The majority of them are career teachers. Minister Laurin also announced that all of the Montreal Island County associations will deal with this subject through the regional associations of Central Montreal and Ville-Marie.

Beginning next week, Minister Laurin will organize working subgroups, which, in collaboration with the ministries involved, will study various aspects of Law No. 22 such as immigration, industry and commerce, public administration, teaching, etc.

Mr Laurin's "personnel" group is not yet complete and he is thinking of calling on resourceful persons from outside on a contractual basis. However, he can already rely for this on his own cabinet where Professor Rocher, a sociologist, is acting as deputy secretary of the executive committee (equivalent of deputy minister) and an English-speaking individual, who is also a

teacher, David Payne, who will quite naturally be charged with conducting liaison with the minority groups, especially since he speaks Italian. According to Laurin, Mr. Payne, who is of British origin and who has been living in the province of Quebec for about 6 years, will be able to see the actual situation quite clearly. A militant unionist when he was teaching at the Vanier English-speaking CGP [expansion unknown], Payne is the author of a brochure published by the Quebec Party for English-speaking people during the electoral campaign, entitled "Enough Is Enough".

The minister is also counting on the experience of and the theories that could be formulated by the deputy minister of education, Pierre Martin, and like all ministers of state, he can call on ministry officials who have responsibilities in his area of operation. However, while the task of revising Law No. 22 constitutes "the priority of priorities" for Mr Laurin, (he says, "We are in a hurry. A preliminary report must be submitted to the Council of Ministers by 15 February"), he has already chaired two sessions of a committee whose mission is broader and consists of Ministers O'Neil (culture and communications), Morin (education) and Charron (youth and leisure), as well as, Rocher. This committee wishes to study the very idea of culture and to analyze all of its aspects.

According to Laurin, the French Language Cannot Bloom Under the Federal System

During the first long interview that he granted since his accession to the post of minister of state for cultural development, Camille Laurin stated that membership of Quebec in the Federal Government "constitutes a powerful brake to our assertion as a distinct and normal society" and that this constitutes a major argument in the debate that will precede the referendum for sovereignty of the Province of Quebec.

Among the constraints related to federalism, the minister who is responsible for assembling the language dossier points out the following: Quebec does not control immigration. "Our representatives abroad have only one moral right of inspection, in the waiting rooms and halls of the Canadian embassies.

A large number of companies are incorporated in Ottawa and Mr Laurin is sure that such submission to federal laws may permit a "loophole" for evading linguistic legislation in Quebec.

The Federal Government and the British corporations are very big employers which, like Air Canada, contest provincial jurisdiction with regard to language, even for their operations in Quebec. The same conflict of jurisdiction exists in the area of labor legislation.

Another problem is created by Article 133 of the British North American Act, which assigns the rights of Englishmen to the Quebec legislature and courts of justice. At first glance and taking into account the opinion of four of the five experts who were consulted on this subject by the Gendron .

Committee," Minister Laurin believes that it is possible to abolish this article just as "Manitoba did in 1890 to extinguish its French-speaking minority."

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CSO: 3100

CYPRUS

HOUSE PRESIDENT SETS CONDITIONS FOR SOLUTION

Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 23 Jan 77 NC

[Text] Speaking in Platres today, president of the House of Representatives, Kyprianou, stressed that all those who would undertake initiatives in the solution of the Cyprus issue should be confident that Cypriot Hellenism will not accept any solution which would not insure its survival. We will not accept partitionist solutions which will be the beginning of the destruction of the whole of Cyprus, he added. The solution must be based on UN resolutions and the principles of justice and morality, because Cyprus is not a building site to be divided or aligned; it is a UN member state, a homeland with a history and tradition of thousands of years, a country with a proud people who, no matter how much they have suffered, would not countersign their extinction. We correctly expect a lot from the international element, the house president stressed, but we are the ones who have the main say in our own issue. United in fraternity, rallied around Ethnarch Makarios, we must proceed on the path to duty, salvation, and vindication.

Those who continue to give wrong impressions to the foreigners, Kyprianou said, do not represent anything, and it is time the foreigners realized this in order to stop cultivating illusions that the Cypriot people could collapse or accept inadmissible solutions.

The president of the House of Representatives, who was speaking at a memorial service for Stelios Mavros [EOKA hero], strongly condemned Mavros' murder and stressed that--following the disaster that had hit the country, the treason and invasion--all those who have unscrupulously contributed to the creation of the Cypriot people's present drama must have been convinced of their immense error. Those who consciously served foreign interests, he added, and continue to behave as if nothing has happened, must be isolated from the people, and the state must decisively face its responsibilities. There is no room for new anomalies on our domestic front, Kyprianou went on. Any new anomaly or attempt for diversion or illegal activity would be the coup de grace of the Cypriot people in their struggle for survival and freedom. He further said that all those

who contributed to the creation of the present situation ought to have a look at the graves and ruins and come to their senses. For all those who cannot see reason, it means that they continue to play the game of the enemies of Cyprus.

In conclusion, Kyprianou said: If we continue to remain unyielding on the bastions, with the support of Greece and the whole of Hellenism, and with the solidarity of the freedom-loving people, better days will most certainly dawn.

CSO: 4808

CYPRUS

KYPRIANOU SPEAKS ON PROSPECT OF DEVELOPMENTS

Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 22 Jan 77 NC

[Text] The president of the House of Representatives, Spyros Kyprianou, said in a speech in Limassol that developments in the national issue should not be ruled out, and stressed that the Cypriot leadership will accept any form of initiative provided it is within the framework of the United Nations and its resolutions. We are neither, continued the president of the house, intransigent nor extremists, but no solution which does not insure the necessary prerequisites for the survival of our land and the justification of our people can be accepted.

These basic prerequisites, he said, are contained in the UN resolutions and are: the total withdrawal of the Turkish invader and the return of the refugees to their homes. Mr Kyprianou expressed the wish that a nationally acceptable solution may come as soon as possible, but added: We must always be ready in all sectors, prepared for a long term struggle. Only those who are prepared for such a struggle can achieve a just solution more quickly.

Mr Kyprianou proclaimed that the people as a whole must be mobilized, and everyone must be in his sector. With President Makarios at the head, and with the support of the government of democratic Greece and Greeks everywhere, the people are determined to remain upright on the bastions, and to continue their struggle for freedom and justice.

Mr Kyprianou, who was speaking at the awarding of St John's Ambulance Brigade first aid certificates to members of the stretcher bearers' team of the Limassol Regional Civil Defense Administration, also analyzed and emphasized the significance of civil defense. A well-organized civil defense, he said, is also an important sector of the mobilized Cypriot people. A people fighting for their liberty, concluded Mr Kiprianou, must hope for something better, but also must always be prepared for the worst.

CSO: 4808

CYPRUS

KHRISTODOULIDIS SPEECH AT ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

Nicosia KHARAVGI in Greek 30 Dec 76 pp 1, 7

Text7 Meir Vilner, secretary general of the Israeli Communist Party, demanded in a speech he delivered to the party's 18th Congress held in Jaffa on 15-18 December the implementation of the United Nations resolutions concerning Cyprus.

On the other hand, Georgios Khristodoulidis, who as a member of AKEL's Politburo represented the party in the Congress, declared that the Cypriot people will reject any settlement which will serve NATO's interests and will continue the struggle for a democratic solution based on the UN resolutions.

The part of Vilner's speech which referred to the Cyprus question is as follows: "In neighboring Cyprus the American imperialists and other NATO circles are attacking the sovereignty, unity and the democratic government of that nation for the purpose of transforming the island into a military base against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and against the anti-imperialist liberation movements of the peoples in the area. They were the ones who instigated the unsuccessful fascist coup and the Turkish invasion which resulted in the foreign occupation in Cyprus and the tragedy of hundreds of thousands of refugees.

"We demand the implementation of the UN resolutions, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the soil of Cyprus and respect for the sovereignty and unity of Cyprus for the benefit of all inhabitants--Greeks and Turks--of the island."

Khristodoulidis Greetings

Comrade Khristodoulidis greeted the Congress on behalf of AKEL's Central Committee and said, in part:

"The AKEL Central Committee expresses its warm thanks for the invitation to participate in the 18th Congress of your party. We congratulate your party, the vanguard of Israel's working class, for its brilliant successes and achievements and we wish you still greater successes for the benefit of your people.

"Under terribly difficult conditions your party has fought courageously the erroneous policy of the Israeli government which in a most provocative manner insists on refusing equal rights to the Arab population in Israel and uses medieval methods and means such as the confiscation of lands and the practice of discrimination at the expense of the Arab institutions and education.

"Your party fought bravely the policy of invasion, the occupation by force and the colonization of occupied lands of Arab countries, and the maintenance of a state of war in the Middle East region.

"This policy--as your party rightly proclaims--is not in harmony with the true interests of the people of Israel--Arabs and Jews--because it prevents the general development of the country and endangers its very existence. This policy enhances the threat against peace in the area and throughout the world. It serves only the interests of imperialism which is now attempting a counterattack in the area in a vain effort to weaken the national-liberation movement, the communist and labor movement and to regain its domination and control over the oil-rich Arab countries. Cyprus in 1974 and Lebanon in 1975 and 1976 were the targets of this counterattack.

"Your party, with its sound policy and its struggles for a permanent and just solution based on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied lands; on the establishment of an Arab Palestinian state, on the western bank and the Gaza strip; and on the recognition of equal rights for the Arabs of Israel--your party has shown that it is the real patriotic force, the true and tested leader of the working masses in your country.

"With your devotion to the Marxist-Leninist principles and to proletariat internationalism, you have achieved exceptional successes in all your activities, you have increased your influence and you have strengthened the organizational and ideological structure of your party.

"The AKEL Central Committee is proud of its brotherly cooperation with you in promoting the interests of our people and in fighting imperialism for peace, democracy and socialism."

Cypriot Question

Khristodoulidis subsequently referred to the Cypriot question and said:

"Implementing its criminal plans against Cyprus, imperialism promoted the coup of the Greek junta and the Turkish invasion which brought about the so well known tragic results for our country. Various plans are now being worked out and pressures are being exerted on us to accept these results as unalterable and irrevocable. Efforts are being made to bypass the United Nations and its resolutions and to impose a solution which will serve the NATO interests.

"Our people will never accept such a solution. With its forces united it is struggling for a just, peaceful, democratic solution in the interest of all Cypriots--Greeks and Turks--on the basis of the UN resolutions. Our party, a strong party with broad influence, is playing a decisive role always in cooperation with the democratic forces in organizing and conducting the people's struggle.

"As a result of the sound policy, tactics and unity of the democratic forces, the forces of imperialism and reaction have become isolated.

"Our party believes that, notwithstanding the great difficulties, our people will finally win, that the Greeks and the Turks of Cyprus will unite in order to build a Cyprus free of occupation forces, of foreign troops, a demilitarized and non-aligned Cyprus, a true fatherland for all.

"In this struggle we have the complete solidarity and support of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, of the non-aligned countries, of the socialist countries. Of particular importance is the support and assistance of the Soviet Union for the recovery of our economy and the restoration of the territorial integrity and independence of our country. Our people expresses its gratitude to the Soviet Union.

"Again we congratulate you and wish you full success in your struggle for a truly democratic Israel, a country of peace and progress."

Khristodoulidis has already returned to Cyprus.

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CSO:4808

CYPRUS

DEPARTURE OF EOKA B LEADER PROHIBITED

Athens TA NEA in Greek 20 Dec 76 p 16

Text Nicosia, 20 December, from our correspondent--Levteris Papadopoulos, who is an EOKA B leading cadre and who together with Georgios Karousos had assumed the leadership of EOKA B following the death of Grivas, was not allowed to leave Cyprus because he was found possessing documents about which there is suspicion that they contain important information. The documents are being studied by the prosecutor general of the Republic and a relevant conclusion is expected to be announced today.

It became known that certain of these documents refer to the activities of Greek juntist officers in Cyprus whom Papadopoulos holds responsible for the failure of the coup and whom he accuses of having helped President Makarios escape from the presidential mansion on 15 July 1974.

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CYPRUS

TELEGRAMS PROTEST IRANIAN ACTIONS, ISRAELI ATTACKS

Nicosia KHARAVGI in Greek 25 Dec 76 pp 1, 6

Text⁷ In telegrams sent to UN Secretary General Waldheim, Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad, the National Front of Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen and President Sarkis of Lebanon, AKEL, the Pan-Cyprian Peace Council and the Committee of Solidarity for Arab Peoples protest the following:

First: The Iranian government's aggressive actions against the people of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Second: The Israeli attacks against Cypriot ships transporting assistance to the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese people and,

Third: The closing down of democratic newspapers in Lebanon.

More specifically, AKEL Deputy Secretary General Andreas Fandis sent to the UN secretary general the following telegram:

"AKEL, expressing the sentiments of the working people of Cyprus, condemns the Iranian aggressive actions against the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen and asks that you take the necessary measures to end such actions."

Fandis also sent the following telegram to the National Front of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen:

"AKEL's Central Committee expresses its solidarity for the government of the National Front and the people of the Peoples Republic of Yemen and condemns the aggressive actions of Iran against the sovereignty of your country."

About the Israeli Attacks

A telegram by the Pan-Cyprian Peace Council to the UN secretary general states:

"The Pan-Cyprian Peace Council condemns the Israeli piratical attacks against Cypriot ships which transport assistance to the Palestinians and the people of Lebanon such as are the actions against the ship Myrovlitis which was transporting medicines, food and clothing from Cyprus and other European countries and against the ship Boumbouline which was nearly sunk by Israeli bombing on 20 December. We ask that you take the necessary measures to end such actions which endanger peace in the eastern Mediterranean."

The telegram is signed by Deputy Giangos Potamitis who is president of the Pan-Cyprian Peace Council.

Deputy Georgios Savvidis, chairman of the Committee of Solidarity for Arab Peoples, sent the following telegram to Arab League Secretary General Riyad:

"The Committee of Solidarity for Arab Peoples condemns the Israeli piratical actions against ships transporting assistance of international solidarity to the Palestinian Resistance and the people of Lebanon such as are the actions against the ships Myrovlitis on 13 December and Boumbouline on 20 December. The committee expresses its deep concern about the closing down of democratic newspapers in Lebanon by the Arab Security Force. The committee reassures the solidarity of the Cypriot people for the just liberation struggle of the Arabs."

Savvides also sent the following telegram to President Sarkis of Lebanon:

"The Committee of Solidarity for Arab Peoples expresses its deep concern about the closing down of democratic newspapers in Lebanon by the Arab Security Force and asks that you intervene to restore the freedom of the press and to safeguard the democratic freedoms in Lebanon."

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CYPRUS

ATHENS CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON LIFE IN CYPRUS

Athens TA NEA in Greek 2, 3 Dec 76

Article by Nikos Kambanis: "Cyprus Today"⁷

2 Dec 76 p 57

Text⁷ Nicosia--During the days last week when it was snowing in Athens, when Salonica was being flooded and the frigid weather was making life miserable for everyone--during those days the beaches of Cyprus reminded one of the Greek summer weather. There was sunshine and swimming at temperatures of 22 degrees Centigrade⁷ and our female guide was proudly showing us the place near Paphos where Aphrodite first emerged amidst the waves. "Here the pride of our island, the Goddess of Love, was born. It is for this reason that in Cyprus it is always spring..."

In the days when it was snowing in Athens last week, when the report was published that the wholesale price index rose by 20 percent and the premier's announcement that "abroad we are doing well, but not domestically" was being heatedly discussed--in those days Archbishop Makarios was telling us in his office that 2 years and a few months after the Attillas invasion unemployment in the island is nonexistent, that the industrial production surpassed the pre-invasion levels, that the people have regained their confidence, and that they are working, reconstructing and looking at the future with optimism. "Domestically we are doing well...as for abroad, we will see..."

Carter...We Are Waiting

It is a common secret throughout the island that this "abroad" is confined to just one word: Carter. All Cypriots, from the president of the Republic to the last refugee, are waiting to see if the new president of the United States will keep his promises. This is the issue being discussed in public offices, homes, coffeehouses, and this is the title of the unique musical revue being staged in Nicosia: "Carter...Carter...Karteroume (we are waiting)." The refugees are waiting to return to their homes, the relatives of the missing persons are waiting to see them again, all Cypriots are waiting for the moment when they will no longer look at the Attillas wall dividing Nicosia in two, at a deserted, dead Famagusta and at the crescent flying on top of the bellfries of our churches. They are

waiting for all these things calmly with a philosophy which one could say they inherited from their stoic philosopher Zinon and which Makarios, the man who holds in his hands the responsibility for the future of the island, is manifesting today with his unique thinking and humor.

Something Amazing

The amazing thing is that the leader of Cyprus has imparted his proverbial composure and calmness to all his close associates and staff members. Nowhere does a government official show the well known anxiety that exists in our country. Or if it does exist, at least it is not apparent. This too is a technique of governing, samples of which were given by Makarios to all us Greek journalists who visited him. Someone asked him: "Your Beatitude, are you not afraid of any fanatic Turkish sharpshooter? The mansion of the Archdiocese is so near the Turkish sector that you are an easy target."

"The Turks are such bad marksmen," says Makarios, "that they could not hit me even if I walked near their wall."

"But is it possible not to be afraid?" the reporter insisted.

"I pretend I am not afraid," said Makarios with an artful smile.

"But then why aren't you careful?"

"Who told you that I am not careful?"

"The way you go around unprotected..."

"That's the trick: While you are careful you pretend that you are not..."

The Juntists

All present applauded this clever answer, but another reporter insisted on this question of security and referred to the danger to the president's life from EOKA followers.

"What if they make a new attempt to kill you?" asked the reporter.

"They are incompetent. They failed to exterminate me the day of the coup with tanks, mortars, machine guns and with the blessings of Kissinger."

"How great is Kissinger's responsibility in the tragedy of Cyprus?"

"Very great. Unimaginably great. If he wanted he could have averted at least the second phase of the invasion which was the most disastrous for Cyprus. Besides, he himself admitted it, according to our reports: 'It was a mistake on my part to let the Turks realize the second phase of the invasion.' What else can one say?"

Will--Strength

The good results of the cool and optimistic manner with which Archbishop Makarios is facing reality are widely evident throughout Cyprus. Life in the cities and villages has resumed its normal pace. Everybody is working hard to heal the wound Attilas opened, the economy of the island is doing very well and all are optimistic that better days will dawn soon. Here is an example indicative of such optimism.

As is known Nicosia is divided into two areas. On the border of the area they have occupied, the Turks built a wall which rules out any communication between the two areas. On our side and at a distance 50 to 100 meters from the wall, the buildings still vividly show the scars of the battles that took place. Well, such is the optimism of the Cypriots that at this very moment they are constructing new office and house buildings at such a distance from the Turkish outposts that at night one can hear the chatter of the Turkish soldiers! Can you imagine it? It is as if the enemy has occupied Mitropoleos St. /in Athens/ and we were constructing buildings on Ermou St. which would still continue to be as busy as ever with its stores full of local buyers and tourists. Such is the will and such is the strength of the Cypriot people.

We stayed in Cyprus about 1 week at the invitation of the Cyprus Tourist Organization and the Cyprus Airlines. The main objective of our visit was to see and report on the tourist possibilities the island offers today. We saw these possibilities and we shall report about them.

Optimism

On the question of tourism especially and in conjunction with the calm attitude and optimism as mentioned earlier, we should point out the following: Attilas has deprived the Cypriots of 80 percent of their tourist installations. (Famagusta and Kyrenia were the main tourist areas of Cyprus.) Yet despite all this and despite the fact that Greek Cyprus has under its control only 20 percent of the island's seashore--the remaining 80 percent is occupied by the Turks or has for years been occupied by the British for their bases--such is the miracle performed in the tourism reconstruction sector that /Goddess/ Aphrodite does not even for a moment lack admirers. Whether it is summer or winter the beautiful Cyprus seashores are offering their charm to the visitors. The motto of the Cyprus Airlines is: "It is quite an experience to be swimming in the sea which gave birth to Aphrodite. Thousands of people come to Cyprus each year to enjoy its beaches which were the first to see the beautiful Goddess of Eros." And it is not possible that the dirty-footed Attilas men will swim there for a long time still.

/3 Dec 76 p 57

/Text7 The wife of an ambassador of a friendly country is taking good care of her looks and every so often she goes to her beauty parlor. There

is nothing new or peculiar about this. All women in all countries go to beauty parlors. But the ambassador's wife prefers a young Turkish beautician whose beauty parlor is in the Turkish sector of Nicosia. Thus the embassy's car goes there from time to time through the guard posts and its occupant goes to beautify herself in that sector of Nicosia which suffers under the heel of Attilas.

This sad example of the ambassador's wife is not the only one. Last summer many diplomatic cars were departing from Nicosia full of embassy officials for the beaches of Turkish occupied Kyrenia.

A Problem of Ethics

The Cypriots who see all these things have justifiable complaints. The wife of the ambassador could have visited a Greek beauty parlor in Nicosia and the officials of the embassies could have gone to the island's free beaches thus avoiding the Turkish guards who patrol the Kyrenia area continuously. Thus, they would show in one more way their disapproval of the arbitrary and bloody presence of Attilas hordes in the island.

The Cypriots are justified for feeling annoyed with such behavior. By right, they say, all nations should isolate Turkey for the crimes it committed in Cyprus. They recall the sanctions imposed on Rhodesia and they claim that something similar should have been done in the case of Cyprus also. They are right. If the Turks had taken some relatives of the ambassador's wife to Adana for hard labor she would not be running to the Turkish sector for a hair set, especially today when the Turks, not satisfied with what they did, continue the "extermination" of the Greek Cypriots.

Each Day New Refugees

Almost every day the television shows the arrival of more refugees from the Turkish occupied areas. The conquerors forced them to leave after confiscating all their property, even the simple tools with which these refugees earn their living. Thus we saw on television a fisherman refugee arriving in Nicosia. Despite his pleadings, the Turks confiscated his boat, put him on a bus and sent him to Nicosia. Similarly, they sent to Nicosia many farmers after confiscating their tractors. It seems that farmers possessing tractors are the special target of the Turkish troops.

As concerns life in the Turkish occupied areas, it has become so tragic that the Turkish Cypriots themselves cannot bear it any longer. By military law, there is a curfew starting at 1600 hours; no one feels safe; hashish is cultivated in the fields; the hotels in large cities have been transformed into prostitution houses; the Turkish troops are behaving more or less like pashas toward the Turkish Cypriots, to the point where a few days ago several of them, unable to bear it any longer, secretly crossed the "border" and went to Paphos where they asked for asylum.

There Are Missing Persons

Naturally, they were asked if they knew of any missing persons in the Turkish occupied areas--persons who have become one of the most tragic cases of the Cyprus disaster.

The fugitives did not know for sure but said that such may be the case. Their reports coincide with other reports possessed by the government authorities to the effect that indeed there must be missing persons, some of whom have been transported to Turkey and others still live in the Turkish occupied areas. As a matter of fact, the following characteristic incident took place a few days ago. The electric power network in the Turkish sector suffered some damage. The damage was repaired so fast and well that it is believed that only missing Greek Cypriots could have done the job since the ignorant Turks would still be at it... The Turks of course do not say anything about this serious incident and their propaganda is attempting to present a rosy situation in the occupied areas.

Their Television

In order to provide some relief to the residents who are forced to stay in their homes every day after 1600 hours, they Turkish forces have established a television station whose programs can of course be seen in the Greek sector. I saw a few programs which unfortunately reminded me of the Athens TV programs--with many advertisements, serials of Turkish production with some poor entertainment for the whole family and westerns of American production. There was a telecast also showing Denktash first continuously touring "his" country, then visiting Greek coffeehouses in occupied areas and promising the Greeks that "things will be all right." He is then shown visiting Turkish coffeehouses and promising his compatriots that not a single Greek will be left in northern Cyprus.

They show Denktash who watches the vulgar Turkish soldiers throwing live chickens into home clothes washers in order to have them...plucked automatically, a Denktash who watches heartlessly the plundering and looting of Greek homes or public places. (A while ago paintings by Spyros Vasileiou were auctioned in London. They were paintings stolen by the Turkish invaders from homes in Famagusta.)

Large Projects in the Island

While all these and other worse things are taking place in the Turkish sector, a heroic effort for restoration is being continued in the Greek sector as we mentioned in our previous article. The World Bank does not hesitate to grant loans to the government of Cyprus which succeeded, despite the disasters, in maintaining the island's economy solvent and trustworthy. The government uses these loans to usher large projects while at the same time it strengthens private initiative. At this very moment, a large port is being constructed in Limassol--perhaps larger

than the Piraeus port--a second airport is being built in Paphos and also in Paphos a large dam which will enhance the development of thousands of stremmas. With regard to these projects, Archbishop Makarios told us in his humorous way: "It is a fact that I have neglected Paphos for so long. I did it purposely in order not to be accused of paying particular attention to the city where I was born..." With regard to the airport he made the following enigmatic observation: "We must have a second airport in the island. It may be unnecessary but we should not have the same experience as at the time of the coup when we were unable to escape from the one and only airport in Nicosia."

A True Progress

These are the major state projects to which one should add also that of housing the refugees (40,000 more will be housed within the next 3 months). The private initiative has performed miracles which have astounded all experts and non-experts. New industries and handicrafts are being established continually and are exporting a large part of their products abroad, especially to Arab countries. The Nicosia newspapers are flooded with want ads by enterprises which are looking for scientific and technical personnel. There have appeared many new tourist establishments which are inviting the tourists to spend their summer or winter vacations in a spring climate and a unique environment at surprisingly low prices...

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CYPRUS

BRIEFS

PDRY EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY--An AKEL statement says that the Unified Political Organization [title as heard] of the PDRY national front has declared its solidarity with the Cypriot people to an AKEL delegation which recently visited the country. It also denounced all conspiracies that seek the partition of Cyprus, and supported a solution of the Cyprus problem which would guarantee the independence and integrity of the island, the dissolution of bases, and the withdrawal of foreign troops. At the same time, it expressed appreciation for the nonaligned policy of the Republic of Cyprus.
[Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 22 Jan 77 NC]

LEFTIST RESISTANCE TO WEST--An AKEL delegation left for Athens yesterday at the invitation of the KKE Central Committee. The delegation is composed of AKEL Secretary General E. Papaioannou, Central Organizing Secretary Dinos Konstandinou, and Central Committee member Th. Zambas. During its 3-day stay in Athens, the delegation will have talks with the KKE Central Committee and meet with political leaders. The AKEL secretary general will give a press conference in Athens next Wednesday and he will speak at a gathering that evening. It is understood that the visit is taking place within the framework of the new anti-NATO campaign launched recently by the international leftwing, which includes a priori reaction against the Carter plan, and any other western initiative toward a solution of the Cyprus issue. These AKEL activities indicate that, from now on, the Cyprus leftwing--AKEL and EDEK--is "entrusted," according to instructions from outside, with reaction against the Carter plan and any other initiative, with the excuse that "it is a matter of an attempt to tie Cyprus to the wagon of NATO." [Text] [Nicosia ALITHEIA in Greek 24 Jan 77 p 1 NC]

POSTPONES VILLAGE ELECTIONS--The House of Representatives decided during its extraordinary meeting tonight to postpone village elections, scheduled to be held on 20 February, until 11 December this year. The decision was taken with 17 votes in favor, 12 against, and 1 abstention. The relevant decision notes that the conditions being developed and facts are not in favor of holding the elections. The proposal for postponement was submitted by the house president during the previous meeting which was held this afternoon. A report by the internal affairs parliamentary committee was read before the body. The report suggested the approval of Mr Kyprianou's

proposal and, at the same time, fixed 11 December 1977 for village elections. Three members of the internal affairs committee, Fandis [AKEL deputy], Kourtellaris [AKEL deputy], and Pavlou [EDEK deputy] disagreed with the suggestion of the committee. After the committee report was read, Papaioannou, Lyssaridis, Alekos Mikhailidis, Paraskevaidis, and Kyprianou addressed the house. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 2000 GMT 27 Jan 77 NC]

EOKA B MEMBER CHARGED--Elevtherios Papadopoulos of Paphos, now resident in Nicosia, was taken before the Nicosia district court today and was charged with encouraging violence and promoting feelings of ill-intention, seditious conspiracy, participation in unlawful association, preparing war on warlike operations, and using armed force against the government. The preliminary hearing of the case was fixed for 14 February. The accused will remain in custody. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 26 Jan 77 NC]

ON PURGE IN PUBLIC SERVICES--The House of Representatives last night passed into law a bill on investigations into certain disciplinary offenses. The law concerns the purge of the civil service, the police force, the National Guard, the educational service, and the semi-government organizations. In their relevant report, the internal affairs and judiciary committees of the house analyze the provisions of the law and express confidence that this law lays the necessary foundations for starting a procedure for purging the state machinery, a fact which is, on the one hand, the persistent demand of the organizations concerned and, on the other hand, satisfies a substantive demand of the people. [Excerpts] [Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0530 GMT 21 Jan 77 NC]

HUA MESSAGE TO MAKARIOS--The leader of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr Hua Kuo-feng, has thanked the president of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, for congratulating him on his accession to the leadership of his country. Mr Hua said he wished to see a further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Nicosia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 26 Jan 77 TA]

PARTY SPLIT DENIED--The parliamentary committee of the Democratic Party has described as "distortion of facts" reports about a split in the committee ranks. The committee was referring to reports that some members opposing collaboration with AKEL and the socialists are moving to form a separate faction, and that this would cause the loss of majority for the democratic party in the house. These reports aim at causing confusion among the people at a time when the national cause is at a critical turn and the Democratic members of the house strongly denounce such tactics, they said. [Text] [Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 28 Jan 77 p 1 NC]

DENMARK

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES CONCEPT OF "POLITICAL SOLDIER"

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 12 Jan 77 p 5

[Article: "Orla Moeller Does Not See Any Threat in Political Soldiers"]

[Text] The pamphlet "Become a Political Soldier" is so far the most concrete attempt at coordinating planning of subversive activity aimed at the armed forces.

This is what Defense Minister Orla Moeller replies to the Parliament's Defense Committee. In December the committee had asked the minister for a comment on the pamphlet, which was sent out in August by somebody calling themselves "anti-militaristic working group."

At the same time the minister was asked to give his evaluation of the consequences for the armed forces of the concept "political soldier."

The "political soldiers" are--as previously discussed in BERLINGSKE--young radicals who let themselves be called up with the intention of breaking down the armed forces internally by creating dissatisfaction among the conscripts. The "political soldiers" also have as a goal to obtain control over cooperative committees in the armed forces by trying to become elected as spokesmen.

In his reply to the defense committee, Orla Moeller said that the "political soldiers" must be seen as a consequence of the decreasing number of conscientious objectors in connection with the changed rules for serving and the soldiers' wages. In 1974 the conscientious objectors constituted 18.6 percent of all conscripts. In 1975 the figure had dropped to 10.5 percent, and in the first half of 1976 the conscientious objectors constituted 7.3 percent of the conscripts.

The conscientious objectors' organization changed its name in September of last year to the Military and Objectors Organization, and at the same time they expanded their goal to also include "political soldiers."

The pamphlet "Become a Political Soldier" came in August last year. The minister of defense said--as BERLINGSKE has pointed out earlier--that it

contains a series of inaccuracies and direct falsehoods about military conditions. For one thing it maintained that soldiers from military camps on northern Sjaelland were used during the demonstrations against the annual meeting of the World Bank in Copenhagen in 1970.

"I believe it is important that this type of incorrect allegations is met for our soldiers, a measure which the armed forces command has already started, among others, through orientation on the concept 'political soldiers,'" says the minister of defense.

About the cooperation arrangement, Orla Moeller says that the changing business committees for the conscripts so far have been unpolitical, and it is the minister's belief that this line will be continued.

"Since the conscripts in the armed forces constitute a broad cross section of the Danish population--also when it comes to attitudes--it is my belief that the conscripts will not let themselves be exploited for the type of political extremes which the pamphlet emphasizes," says Orla Moeller.

The minister believes that he knows the Danish soldier well enough to know that "political soldiers" will not mean a threat against the effectiveness of the armed forces, if one can continue to openly discuss the different concepts which appear in a democratic society.

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CSO: 3106

DENMARK

DANES TO BUILD HIGHWAY IN SAUDI ARABIA

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 10 Jan 77 p 7

[Article by Frank Dahlgaard, Riyadh: "The Battle for the Oil Millions: Danes Design a Highway Through the Arabian Desert"]

[Text] Danish engineers will build a 630 km four-lane highway in the Saudi Arabian desert. A Danish engineering company, COWIconsort, has, in intense competition with 10 to 15 foreign consulting engineering companies, received the order for designing approximately one-half of a highway, which will extend across the Arabian peninsula, from Jeddah at the Red Sea to the oil fields at the Persian Gulf.

The contract with the Danish engineering company was signed by 17 November 1976, but only now is this Danish victory in the battle for the Saudi Arabian oil millions being made public in connection with the Danish visit to Saudi Arabia.

Satellite Photographs

The road is being planned as a joint venture between the Danish COWIconsort and a Saudi Arabian company with the name Zahret Al Riyadh. The joint venture, called "ZACOconsult," has its headquarters here in the Saudi Arabian capital, Riyadh.

Engineering Knud Moestrup from the Danish engineering company tell BERLINGSKE that the competition for the very large design order took place especially in the technical field--not so much in the economic field (price). Moestrup says that the extensive survey work in the desert will be carried out with the most advanced equipment. For one thing, laser beams will be used, and satellite photographs will be used when the road is to be built.

Only 12 Months

The entire design of the highway will be completed by the end of the year, and from then on it is expected that it will take 2-1/2 years to build the

highway itself. Knud Moestrup believes that Danish companies should also be able to compete for the construction work itself, but the competition is intense, especially from contract companies in the Far East.

A total of five consulting engineering companies are working on the design of the coast-to-coast highway across the Arabian peninsula, but it is the Danish COWIconsult which has been given the design of the greatest stretch of highway: 630 km. The map shows the section of the highway which the Danish engineers are responsible for. On this section it is expected that a large number of bridges for a total of 4-6 km will be built. The design of the bridges is included in the work.

Work for 45

Engineer Knud Moestrup says: "During the peak period of the work we will employ approximately 45 engineers and technicians, of whom 20 will be Danish. There is not much time for the design work, but we will make all efforts to finish the task in time. If we do well on this job, we hope to be able to get new orders in Saudi Arabia. So far this order is the biggest we have started."

Barely one-half of the highway section the Danes have been assigned runs along an already existing two-lane road, which is heavily overloaded, but the rest of the highway section of 630 kilometers runs through uninhabited, virgin desert. Two large cargo trains with measuring equipment, drilling equipment for soil tests, laboratory, and camping vehicles for the engineers are already on the way to Saudi Arabia.

Engineer Knud Moestrup says that the large order is the result of several years effort in Saudi Arabia. "By 1972 we started becoming interested in Saudi Arabia, but it is not until now that we have reaped the fruit of our labor. It takes a great deal of patience and confidence before one can be successful in obtaining a contract from the Saudi Arabian authorities. That we were able to compete successfully is in part due to the fact that COWI-consult is registered in the Saudi Arabian administration. Foreign companies interested in Saudi Arabia are here assigned a number of points."

50 Million Danish Kroner

Knud Moestrup will not say how large the big design order is, but according to what BERLINSKE has found out, the Danish treasury can expect a much wanted contribution of approximately 50 million Danish kroner just as a consequence of this order.

In the big context this is not a lot of money, but for a consulting engineering company it is an exceedingly large design project.

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CSO: 3106

FRANCE

'LE FIGARO' VIEWS 'CONVENTIONAL' CARTER ECONOMIC PLANS

Paris LE FIGARO in French 20 Jan 77 p 3 LD

[Henry De Kergolay article: "A Prudent, Moderate and Flexible Program"]

[Excerpts] Neither large-scale reforms nor spectacular innovations. The objectives of Jimmy Carter's economic program are conventional. Reducing unemployment without restarting inflation, speeding up economic recovery and reducing the budget deficit--these are the tasks determined by the President of the United States.

Even though it is modest, the American program should prove only beneficial to European economies. However, too much uncertainty remains to make it possible to foresee the extent of its repercussions on business activities in Europe. One serious question nonetheless arises: What trade doctrine will the new administration follow? The U.S. 1976 trade balance deficit will amount to some \$6 billion. A deficit of this kind appears to be large, especially since the 1975 trade balance showed a \$11 billion surplus. Certain protectionist circles, which have always demanded that custom duties be increased and imports of some goods subjected to import quotas, could use this fact as an argument.

Charly [as published] Schultze has stated in the Senate: "Any improvement in the labor market is a problem which should be solved at national level through an appropriate policy. This problem cannot be solved by imposing restrictions on the freedom of international trade."

Will Jimmy Carter listen to his adviser? It is being said in Washington: "The President always listens to Charly Schultze...."

CSO: 3100

FRANCE

'L'AURORE' GREETS IMPLICATIONS OF MONDALE'S WEST EUROPEAN TOUR

Paris L'AURORE in French 25 Jan 77 p 1 LD

[Article by Roland Faure: "Carter Reassures Europeans"]

[Text] Only 4 days after his inauguration at the White House, Jimmy Carter has made a successful entry into Europe. He has achieved this by telling his Western allies that he has no intention either of folding up the American nuclear umbrella or even of reducing its size or effectiveness. This means that Europe will go on enjoying American military protection and support. Even though he himself did not come here to give this essential assurance his special representative--Vice President Walter Mondale--has been able, both by the friendly and convincing tone of his statements and by the firmness of his promises, to create in Brussels an atmosphere favorable to the new American chief executive.

As a result, members of the Atlantic Alliance who could have felt concerned about certain election promises referring to possible reductions in American military expenditure have been reassured. Mondale solemnly asserted that funds allocated for NATO would not be reduced by the new U.S. Administration. On the contrary, they would be increased.

Far from playing down the Soviet military effort, Mondale was anxious to emphasize its spectacular and worrying nature. To do this he could have used the report submitted yesterday to the Senate Defense Committee by Nun (Democrat) and Bartlett (Republican).

"The Soviet forces in east Europe are able to launch at very short notice a potentially devastating attack in central Europe," the two congressional report-makers believe, and furthermore they emphasize "the inferiority of the Western forces in tanks and vehicles of all kinds, deficiencies in certain NATO air defenses and the disastrous disorganization of the southern flank of our defenses in the Mediterranean."

Since the report criticizes certain European governments which bear great responsibility for the vulnerability of the Atlantic defense disposition, it is hardly surprising that Mondale has coupled his promises to Europe with some words of warning:

"Even though the United States is determined to increase its military aid whatever happens, some of this aid will nonetheless depend on the United States' allies. This means that the development of the American commitment will partly depend on the efforts which the other members of the alliance are prepared to make."

Is not their simultaneity of efforts, demanded on both sides of the Atlantic in a spirit of solidarity and equality, based on the "partnership" concept which Washington has hitherto found so hard to accept and which, nonetheless, French diplomacy in its supercilious rigorism has so rightly hoped for?

By visiting Brussels, Bonn, Rome, London and, over the weekend, Paris before establishing any contact at all with Moscow, Mondale subscribes to the new style of American foreign policy. This style could be defined as follows:

"The times when Henry Kissinger negotiated with the Kremlin alone and then informed his allies of them, more or less fully, are over. Henceforth, America will give precedence to consultations with its friends who will be treated as equals and shown all the confidence implied in the original concept of the Atlantic Alliance. Only then dialog with Moscow will be resumed. Its tone, however, will be different, and all the precautions and firmness necessary in East-West relations in the context created by the Soviet military threat will be taken and shown."

The most significant stage of Walter Mondale's first official visit to Europe will take place in Berlin in a few hours' time. It will provide an opportunity for showing by means of a symbolic gesture the United States' respect for its international commitments, its loyalty to its alliances and its determination to yield to neither intimidation nor force.

His vice president's pilgrimage to the Brandenburg Gate, which has been disfigured by a hideous network of barbed wire, will provide Jimmy Carter with the opportunity to call out, just as John Kennedy did in the same city 16 years earlier: "Ich bin ein Berliner!"

As in 1961, to be a Berliner in 1977 amounts to saying to the Russians who, through the intermediary of the Vopos, have upheld the most outrageous challenge to human freedom and dignity in defiance of the Helsinki agreements:

"No other wall of shame will arise!"

CSO: 3100

GREECE

'DEMOCRATIC FORCES' WIN IN MUNICIPAL CONTESTS

Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 11 Jan 77 pp 1, 9

Text 7 The outcome of the elections 2 days ago for municipal administration officers and committees in the municipalities of Moskhaton, Kholargos, Ag. Paraskevi and Nea Ionia was a triumph for the united democratic forces. The elections in these municipalities were postponed from 2 January for lack of quorums.

In the Moskhaton municipality the democratic forces entered the election united. The following were elected: Tax. Papandonis, president (Panhellenic Socialist Movement PASOK), Ioannis Korfiatis, vice president (Union of Democratic Center EDIK), and K. Papadopoulos, secretary (EDIK). St. Poundidis (KKE) and A. Kastanakis (EDIK) were elected municipal committee members.

In Kholargos also the united democratic forces elected the following: P. Papagiannis, president (United Democratic Left EDA), P. Piletakis, vice president (PASOK), Z. Metaxas, secretary (EDIK), N. Zakharos (EDIK) and And. Vitalis (PASOK) municipal committee members.

The united democratic forces were also victorious in the Ag. Paraskevi municipality where they elected N. Tzitzis, president (EDIK), K. Mastrogianis, vice president (KKE), G. Politis, secretary (EDIK) and V. Thanopoulos and K. Tzaferos as municipal committee members. The minority council members were casting blank votes except in the case of the secretary for whom they voted also.

In Nea Ionia the democratic forces had a common candidate for the office of the president to which they elected Kharalambous (PASOK). Papadimidriou (Revisionist Group AO) was elected vice president and Melemenis (KKE) secretary.

In the election for members of the municipal committee EDA deserted the united democratic forces ticket and openly cooperated with the minority. Even in the third balloting when the contest was between a communist and a rightist, EDA again supported the minority and voted for the rightist candidate.

But despite EDA's divisive policy the majority of the Democratic Cooperation elected the candidates on its ticket as follows: N. Pandazis (KKE), P. Vougiouklakis (KKE), S. Pesmazoglou (PASOK) and S. Siamidis (EDA).

Administration of Adelfata

Two days ago elections were held in the municipality of Athens for the election of municipal council members to the administrations of the municipality's adelfata (committees for charitable institutions).

Someritis and Dimitriadis were elected for the municipal hospital and M. Vasilatou and P. Zygouris for the municipal children's hospital. In the election for the administrations of these institutions, again the known divisive group of the "8" municipal councilors of the Democratic Cooperation repeated their collaboration with the minority Plytas group.

Aim. Ypsilanti, A. Kyriazi and G. Mikhalopoulos were elected to the administrative council of the Athens municipality Youth Center. The election in the Khatzikostas orphanage was postponed.

Finally, the Athens municipal council did not accept the resignations of Il. Biris, municipal council secretary, and of Th. Pandeleon, alternate member of the municipal committee. As is known the two had resigned in protest against the known group of the "8" for splitting the Democratic Cooperation.

Protest from Brakhami

A group of municipal councilors from the municipality of Ag. Dimitrios (of Brakhami) issued an announcement condemning the divisive actions of the Democratic Cooperation councilors who cooperated with the minority which was thus able to play a decisive role in the municipal elections.

The announcement states that there are reports that in these manipulations the mayor played a leading role. It is for this reason that the Ag. Dimitrios democratic people are asking him to take a public stand.

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CSO:4808

GREECE

KKE(EXT) LOSES IN ATHENS MUNICIPALITY ELECTION

Athens I VRADYNI in Greek 3 Jan 77 p 14

Text7 In yesterday's election in the Athens municipal council for the election of officers and municipal committees for 1977 (similar elections were held in most municipal councils throughout the country) the leftist groups presented a split front. Former president of the municipal council Tsoukopoulos (a member of KKE-Ext) failed to be reelected with 12 votes against 18 votes cast for Sot. Poulos who was thus elected president with the support of the Plytas group. All majority and minority members (31) of the municipal council were present during the election.

The election of Poulos is a defeat for KKE(Ext) and signals the breakup of the various fronts of the majority in the municipality.

Aim. Dimitriadis was elected vice president with 18 votes and Il. Biris secretary with 16 votes. K. Linoxylakis, a member of the Plytas group, failed to be elected as secretary receiving only 11 votes.

Finally, Someritis, Papageorgopoulos, Gasngas and Maria Vasilatou were elected members of the municipal committee.

It should be noted that the KKE(Ext) members of the municipal council failed to be elected to any office and therefore as members of the minority in the council cannot have an effective voice in the council.

In Other Cities

The following were elected in Piraeus: M. Kanavakis, president, P. Katrakis, vice president, and Maria Makhaira, secretary.

In Salonica the election was postponed for lack of quorum in the municipal council.

In Leivadia the majority of the councilors elected a new mayor (the former, Andreadis, died recently). Entrepreneur Evth. Mourikis, 43, was their choice.

The results of the election of municipal council officers in other cities was as follows:

Ioannina: Evst. Papavranousis, president, G. Dinos, vice president, Io. Gratsanitis, secretary general.

Patrai: P. Marinakis, president, Io. Kanistras, vice president, Nik. Andonopoulos, secretary general.

Khalkis: K. Khanas, president, Ath. Lathouras, vice president, N. Kalaitzoglou, secretary general.

Korinthos: V. Kolokouris, president, Th. Thomaidis, vice president, Sp. Nikas, secretary general.

Kavala: Paskh. Doukas, president, N. Katsikaris, vice president, Al. Vasileiadis, secretary general.

Karditsa: A. Malliopoulos, president, G. Kafes, vice president, N. Koukaras, secretary general.

Volos: An. Patsiandas, president, An. Andreopoulos, vice president, D. Papaioannou, secretary general.

Nea Ionia of Volos: K. Kongas, president, N. Nikopoulos, vice president, Vasiliki Anagnostopoulou, secretary general.

Navplion: Ang. Kondos, president, T. Karamelis, vice president.

Argos: P. Kondylaros, president, St. Kotsogiannis, vice president, G. Xiras, secretary general.

Alimos Attikis: Ath. Zavras, president, St. Papathanasiou, vice president, Eleftheria Mendi, secretary general.

Kalamata: Andr. Giannakopoulos, president, G. Salmas, vice president, G. Tsolkas, secretary general.

Almyros: And. Fytalis, president, S. Mitsogiannis, secretary general.

Skopelos: Io. Lemonis, president, Art. Proviyas, vice president, Sp. Skoufos, secretary general.

Velestion: G. Papatolias, president, St. Karavasilis, vice president.

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GREECE

'INITIATIVE FOR DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM' TO MEET, SET GOALS

Athens TA NEA in Greek 6 Dec 76 pp 1, 12

[Text] The congress for the "Initiative for Democracy and Socialism" will be held next February or March to decide the founding of the party and define its policy.

Meanwhile, the "Initiative" addressed a proclamation to the Greek people, the full text of which follows:

The "Initiative for Democracy and Socialism" addresses the following proclamation to the Greek people:

Using as Foundation
our faith in democratic institutions and in a deep political and social change, heartened by the panhellenic response to our initiative, resolved to undertake the completion of the struggle which culminated in the 7-year period, and ready for an unretreating struggle against the big interests of the economic, partisan and social forces in power.

We Invite
every Greek democratic citizen, the new social and political forces, all the workers in villages and cities, on the land, in factories and offices, to a

Panhellenic Popular Movement
for the full attainment of democracy and the realization of socialism. We are ascertaining facts and defining our goals.

We Are Ascertaining
that: in post-dictatorship Greece, the rule of the right is being instituted once again. The climate of fear which oppressed the countryside is still with us. And the government is mobilizing the whole machinery of state into the partisan ideology of today's majority.

We Are Ascertaining That
our Constitution, which is the foundation of our public life, weakens the role of the opposition. It estranges the leadership from its own source, the people, and thus hinders the proceedings towards deeper social transformations.

We Are Ascertaining

that: the old partisan spirit becomes, necessarily so because of its very nature, an ally of the right, but also an ally of the forces of disruption, which are daily regaining lost ground. We are referring to the forces which transform the operation of the popular representation into a profession, official posts into private property and the voter into a client. This alliance is making us retrogress. It thwarts change. It has reduced our purification to nought. Thus does our home front become susceptible and fertile ground for foreign interventions.

We Are Ascertaining That

the opposition is in deep crisis. The serious dilemma confronting each Greek citizen today is whether he pays allegiance to conservatism or to the forces of change. This clear political contrast between conservation and change is being adulterated. The traditional center bears great responsibility for this adulteration. The decisive role is played there by the forces of conservatism. That is why the government is exploiting this adulteration. With its radio and television stations and with its state machine it has singled out and brings to the fore those forces which, in the end, ensure its own policy.

We Are Ascertaining That

the crisis is deep in the progressive democratic field as well. The singling out of the truly progressive forces and their organization into democratic vehicles must be completed. Only in this way will the road be opened for what the people are envisioning. The road to a fruitful, meaningful and permanent alliance of the truly progressive forces, founded on a responsible program which will set itself up against the forces of conservatism.

These findings show the necessity for the struggle which will break down the barriers.

A struggle to enable the people, the worker and the farmer, to form their own alignment. To enable us all to form, together, the party which will have its foundation as its summit; which will elbow aside the professional vote-hunters. It will give prominence to genuine public figures. It will receive succor from the critique of its basis. Democracy means popular rule, but popular rule without democratically organized parties is an empty word. It is pretense. It is demagoguery.

A struggle against the political professionalism of parliamentarianism and against patronage. We denounce the fact that administrative insufficiency is assiduously cultivated, so that party leaders and lesser politicians, who are the middlemen between citizen and administration--thus either securing or hankering after political influence--will not lose their job. A struggle for an honest relationship between citizen and politician. The creation of a pre-election climate of optimism or of a perspective of a future fraught with perils cannot be the work of politicians or the demand of the citizen. Because this is how the problems of the people are subordinated to electoral expediency.

Every effort towards democracy and socialism has been in the past, and will continue to be in the future, totally futile if not combined with the above changes in political methods. Activating the struggle for these changes, we define our objectives. We demand a constitution which reconciles the people with their government, which averts impasses, which affords the possibility of a meaningful opposition and transforms social justice from a mere symbol into an inherent right of the oppressed social classes.

We demand a national independent and dynamic foreign policy which develops the country's total potential without prejudice. Such a policy is not possible when it is elaborated only within the chambers of diplomatic machinery and is not inspired by those wider social and popular forces, which will be the very ones to lay down their lives in its defense whenever required.

We demand a definite reconciliation of the armed forces and the security corps with all of the people. No party, of whichever ideology it may be, whether in the government or in the opposition, has the right to monopolize either the confidence of the armed forces and the security corps, or the people's affection for them. The armed forces should neither possess, nor be allowed to play, a political role.

We demand that the government suppress economic anarchy which serves the aims of the oligarchy. We demand a democratic, economic and social programming which will abolish the accumulation of great wealth through deep social changes such as the socialization of critical sectors of the economy. The kind of accumulation which transforms the economic oligarchy into a decisive factor of political decisions, and the popular rule into a pretense.

We demand the application of an economic policy which will simultaneously ensure full employment, the steady development of the economy and the continuous rise of the standard of living, especially that of the lower-income classes of the population.

We demand the kind of education which will stop being a factory rolling out facsimiles of the existing powers, and instead become a panhellenic workshop where men of independent mind shall be fashioned.

We demand that the universities stop being the feudal domain of a professorial oligarchy selected by the existing power for its own reproduction, to become instead places for democratic dialogue and democratic control of the teaching and research conducted in all their institutions.

We demand that the life and the problems of the farmer become the first concern of the country. We demand the deep transformation of agricultural institutions. The trade, movement and export of the fruits of the farmer's labors must be left to the management of his organized institutions, which can be none other than collective, strong cooperatives. We demand the uplifting and the humanization of the farmer's life, as well as widespread agricultural education.

We demand a free and independent trade unionism, which means a strong trade union movement independent of government, state machinery and parties, capable of expressing with militant results the workers' interests and demands.

We demand equality in medical care. This means that the most care and the best place do not belong to whomever pays the most, but to the one who is suffering the most and is in the greatest danger. Health is not a commodity. Its protection must become a state operation.

Compatriots

All of you, men and women, who envision a change; all of you, men and women, who consider it your duty to participate in the struggle for change;

Come

Let us make the great beginning; let us give a new dimension to our political life; let us gather together in our areas, in the "local committees of the Initiative for Democracy and Socialism," in order to quickly elect our representatives to the congress which will decide the founding of the party, define its policy and select its organs.

Workers, farmers and laborers, young men and women of Greece, from today on, wherever in the country you happen to be, spread abroad our message:

The road has opened at last.

8980
CSO: 4808

GREECE

NEW DEMOCRACY YOUTH LEADER DISCUSSES ORGANIZATION AIMS, COMPOSITION

Athens EPIKAIRA in Greek 9 Dec 76 pp 26, 27

[Interview with New Democracy Youth Organization leader Anastasis Papaligouras, in Athens on 9 December 1976]

[Text] As the son of the minister of coordination and the son-in-law of G. Rallis, minister to the Prime Minister and of national education, Anastasis Papaligouras is heir to a considerable political tradition. In spite of this, however, he seems determined to shape his political career on his own, as he did with his professional career. Today, as president of the Youth Organization of the New Democracy Party [ONNED], he seems to be quite realistic and sophisticated in his dealings with a very sensitive group--the students, who do not seem to be well disposed toward ONNED.

With the above in mind we interviewed Mr Anastasis Papaligouras. He looked at ease as he agreed to answer our questions (EPIKAIRA magazine) and give us a quite interesting portrait of both himself and ONNED.

Anastasis Papaligouras is now 28 years old. He practices law after having studied at the University of Athens and in London, where he specialized in trade law and in Common Market law.

[Question] Mr Papaligouras, let us by-pass the standard journalistic approaches by not limiting ourselves to what are considered to be the positive contributions of ONNED during the past few months. Instead, let us follow an anti-conformist and "aggressive" questionnaire.

[Answer] A discussion that does not limit itself to a rosy presentation or to praises, but instead covers current and always present difficulties is interesting. However, I would like to point out that there is the danger that we may end up at the other extreme. The questions you are about to ask should not draw attention to non-existing problems and should avoid presenting an erroneous picture of the prevailing atmosphere and of the subject with which ONNED is concerned.

[Question] Very well. To begin, how is it that your democratic conscience accepts the fact that ONNED's administration has been appointed by the leader of the New Democracy Party, Mr Karamanlis, instead of having been elected?

[Answer] As a passionate believer in the principle of democratic elections as the only means of guaranteeing the election of the best qualified, I admit that I faced a dilemma. This dilemma was only momentary, however, because the intention of the leader of the party was the creation of a healthy and strong organization which would guarantee the necessary organizational and structural conditions that will give ONNED, as soon as possible, an elected administration. In the short-run we have as a goal the convening of a Pan-Hellenic Conference of ONNED which will elect its administrative bodies. It should also be taken into consideration that as in the case of ONNED, the administrative bodies of the other parties youth organizations were also appointed; it should be noted that only one other such organization dares to claim that it follows democratic procedures. Therefore, we are actually serving the principle of democracy by preparing the organization for its first real elections, which are our goal.

[Question] Were there any negative reactions on the part of ONNED's members to the fact that a new Executive Council took over its administration?

[Answer] There was no negative reaction on the part of the members of the Youth Organization. As a whole all members worked with us with eagerness and self-denial. It should be noted that no member of the organization has given up or withdrawn from it since the new administration took over. Furthermore, even the members of the old administration continue today to handle matters of considerable importance and are considered as valuable colleagues. Nobody, I believe, should question the scope under which we undertook the present effort, the goals which we have set, the effort which is being made and its obvious results.

Having in mind that all of ONNED's members are cooperating in this effort, we consider the criticisms and the attacks being launched to be an indication of ONNED's success.

Student Group and Disadvantages

[Question] At what stage of organization was ONNED when you took over? At what stage is it today? Where is it at a disadvantage and why?

[Answer] Let me start by making certain remarks:

1. The youth organization of a party in power is at a considerable disadvantage when compared with youth organization of opposition parties. This is so because it has to "defend" itself instead of launching "attacks" as the opposition does. Furthermore, it has to support and to defend the stand of the parent-party which, as the government, must carry out policies daily. The opposition parties and their youth organizations have only to defend their theoretical ideological principles.

Communism and Communist Danger

[Question] How do you see the Communist danger in Greece today?

[Answer] I do not consider that there is the possibility of communism being imposed in our country. Electoral results, which define the power of each party, overwhelmingly prove the superiority of the liberal and democratic powers.

But I believe, at the same time, that each democratic citizen and each democratic party and its youth organization have the obligation to carry out a continuous ideological anti-totalitarian struggle.

[Question] How do you explain that the majority of the students have turned towards communism?

[Answer] It should be pointed out that this publicized so-called shift of students of communism is to a great extent fictitious. First, because the only argument they use to support this view--i.e., the argument that the elections prove it--is misleading. It should be stressed that only 35 percent of the students participated in the last elections; the great majority of the students did not take part and remained uninvolved. Second, because those who voted for the leftist student factions do not necessarily espouse communism. I draw attention to the fact that the communist alliances with the strongest support at the University, appear under democratic names and facades and stubbornly refuse to accept and admit their communist leanings. It is not a coincidence, I believe, that they have chosen their technique to promote their goals and to hide their real ideological basis; it is not a coincidence that in order to gain supporters they have had to adopt the democratic stands and slogans of their opponents, stands and slogans that belong to us the democrats, the liberals. Finally, I believe that this strengthening of communism among the students is a result of the circumstances and to a great degree temporary.

2. The difficulties encountered in organizing liberal democratic parties in Greece are also encountered in countries everywhere. These difficulties exist because the parties have remained in power or near power for many decades and as a result their followers do not feel the need to dispute and debate issues and stands; the need to do so will make an organization more coherent.

3. The organizational activity of a party--an aspect of which is the organization of its youth movement--necessarily loses intensity and is turned into a governmental activity when the party involved is in power.

These factors, and the fact that the New Democracy is a new party, just 2 years old, and have not allowed the exemplary organization of its youth activities.

Already, however, serious organizational efforts have started. ONNED has acquired a constitutional charter, it issues a regular informative publication titled DIMOKRATIKI PROTOPORIA [Democratic Vanguard], it organizes seminars for its members, it organizes political and cultural meetings, it has launched a campaign to propagate its ideas, and, it has set as a primary goal the awakening of the inert democratic and liberal young people; at the same time it is making intensive efforts to organize the youth movement and institute democratic procedures for the election of its organs.

On Royalism and Juntaism

[Question] ONNED is accused of giving shelter to elements of the extreme right. Is it true?

[Answer] ONNED's stands are absolutely clear; it believes in democracy and it is against the two extremes. It opposes all totalitarian theories and has equally divorced its position from those of facism and communism. Therefore, the charges that ONNED is sheltering elements of the extreme right are unacceptable because it considers them both by nature and ideologically as its ideological opponents.

[Question] Does it offer shelter to pro-royalist elements?

[Answer] ONNED does not examine the preference expressed by its members during the referendum on the country's regime. It has among its members persons who voted for a royal democracy and persons who voted for a presidential democracy. It considers, however, that the Greek people have expressed their will and that it is serving the country's constitution.

[Question] Is there ideological homogeneity in ONNED?

[Answer] ONNED adheres to the ideological principles of the "New Democracy"; by not deviating from these principles it has an absolute and envied ideological homogeneity. We believe, however, in the principle of free movement of ideas, in the free dialogue and in the interaction--it does not adopt the tactics of the totalitarian groups who sacrifice free thought for the sake of party discipline and strict monolithic ideology.

[Question] How independent is ONNED from the New Democracy Party?

[Answer] ONNED, as the youth organization of New Democracy, is an inseparable part of the party. This does not mean, however, that administratively or organizationally it is subordinated to it. Its autonomy has been established in its constitutional charter which was also signed by the leader of the party. The same charter secures its harmonious relationship with the party through membership of ONNED's President in the party's Executive Committee.

[Question] Finally, what are your own political plans?

[Answer] It should be said that I have a strong interest in the political situation and in the public affairs of our country; this is shown by the fact that I have assumed the great responsibility of organizing ONNED.

It is my deep belief that in order to secure democracy in our country, each and all of us must help in the development of the democratic political tradition, must help in the organization of party organs.

Besides my contribution to the achievement of these goals, I do not have, at present, other specific personal political plans.

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CSO: 4808

NORWAY

ARTICLE CLAIMS DISSATISFIED ENGINEERS LEAVING MILITARY

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Dec 76 p 3

[Article by Captain Per Lodoen: "Bitter Engineers Leaving Defense Forces"]

[Text] The consequences of the defense forces' personnel policy are that officers with degrees in engineering are leaving the military, Captain Per Lodoen claims in this article. He contributes the resignations to the bitter fact that officers with degrees in engineering are passed over when it comes to promotions, and asks who is to be blamed for the fact that a group of military officers are losing out by acquiring higher education. It is incomprehensible that the Defense Department does nothing to improve these circumstances. We cannot tolerate that the organizations accept such unfortunate conditions for their members, Captain Lodoen writes.

The will to defend has always been of vital importance to the Norwegian people. The majority has never doubted the country's need of a defense to insure freedom and independence. Norwegian men and women have been willing to pay for this insurance. However, the "policyholder" takes great interest in seeing to it that the defense billions are managed in the best way possible.

Maintenance

The standard of technical equipment and its maintenance are decisive factors as regards the effectiveness of a modern defense. The Norwegian defense forces' stock of materials is being steadily developed, and the equipment is becoming increasingly more technically advanced. Most people are made familiar with this development through the press in connection with larger purchases of materials, but they are rarely informed of the supply and maintenance support which must be established before the materials can be taken into use. Advanced equipment usually demands maintenance. Insufficient maintenance results in unnecessarily heavy burdens on the maintenance budget and an unforgivable weakening of the state of preparedness. The maintenance servicing of this equipment must therefore be scrupulously planned. A number

of resources are needed for this purpose, of which personnel with special knowledge and experience in the field is the most important.

Officers with engineer training are today playing an important role in the technical equipment field.

The education of these officers has in recent years followed a certain pattern: Military academy as a military basic training, then a college of advanced technology (I/T), or officers college/military vocational training school as a military basic training, followed by a 3-year engineer college (II/T).

Because of the established service pattern officers with engineer training, belonging to group II/T, usually have good experience in the practice of maintenance in addition to their theoretical knowledge. This fact qualifies group II/T officers especially well for leading and policy-making positions in the supply and maintenance field. Experience reaped from the present assignment and disposition pattern has raised justified doubts with many people regarding efficient utilization, well-being etc. of the group II/T officers. The question arises whether the engineers are intended to do meaningful work.

Recruiting

Leadership quality, experience and coordination ability are values which any employer should appreciate in an employee. It can be generally said that the qualifications of the personnel depend on education, experience and the quality of the job seekers. Education and experience can be controlled to a certain degree. The quality of the job seekers, however, will always depend on the terms which are offered the individual. The working terms are determined by the conditions on the job, the position on the pay scale and the possibilities for advancement, all seen in relation to comparable groups of officers. The majority of the engineers in group I/T as well as in group II/T feel that conditions which were formerly barely acceptable have now grown worse. Serious doubts have therefore been sown as to whether it is possible, due to the personnel situation, to continue proper maintenance of the technical equipment and to keep it in a state of preparedness.

Advancement Scale

The military officers are divided into advancement groups and branches. As a rule, officers who graduated from the military academy belong to group I, and those who graduated from the officers college or a military vocational training school to group II. Until recently officers with military vocational training school or corresponding education belonged to group III. This group was transferred to group II in accordance with parliamentary bills Nos 143-75/76 and 150-74/75. The officers are furthermore divided into the following branches, according to their field of work: the operative branch (O), the administrative branch (A) and the technical branch (T).

Promotion to a higher rank is independent of the type of job. The officers are evaluated and ranked for promotion by a promotion council. A certain percentage rate has been stipulated for promotions on the various rank levels. The officers are usually considered for promotion for three consecutive years. Those who do not get promoted after the third evaluation will not be reconsidered any more, and they are finally passed over. Then they can never get promoted, regardless of their job performance. The promotion councils evaluate personnel belonging to groups I/O, A and T together on all rank levels. Those of group II/OA are also evaluated together on all rank levels, while group II/T is evaluated separately, even for the rank of major. The same percentage rate is used for promotion in groups II/OA and II/T.

The injustice existing today stems from the separation of officers with engineer training in group II/T into their own advancement bracket, but with the same promotion percentage rate as in OA. In order to acquire higher technical education, this personnel has had to compete for admission to the schools. It goes without saying that those who received this education were among the elite in the group from which they applied.

At the time of the evaluation for promotions to major in the army in the fall of 1976, 152 persons in group II/OA and 18 in group II/T were considered. The same percentage rate for promotion was used. The bitter reality for many of the 18 is that they were on top in OA before they applied for technical education and were transferred to T. They left a secure position in OA only to be passed over for promotion in T because they did not know that higher technical education in this connection is a drawback in the military.

The Consequence

The consequence of the military personnel policy is that officers with engineer education are leaving the military. As far as group I/T is concerned this tendency has long been obvious, and it is often the best people who resign.

Personnel from group II/T (personnel with engineer education) are now following suit. The straw that broke the camel's back in their case was the mass promotions to captain's rank which was made in connection with the transfer of group III to group II/T. The transfer produced approximately 800 captains (OA/T) at one throw. Twenty percent of these will in time become majors, while those captains of the old group II/T who have already been considered for promotion three times must quietly tolerate being passed over, both in rank and pay, by personnel with inferior civilian and military education. This is a bitter fact. No wonder that many take the consequences of this condition and resign.

The Responsibility

It seems unfair that one group should be losing by acquiring higher education. It is incomprehensible that the Defense Department does nothing to even the keel.

We cannot tolerate that the organizations accept such unfortunate conditions for their members. The technical officers, and probably also the honored reader of this article, cannot understand that the military leadership does not work harder to support a group which ought to be of great importance, especially when it comes to preparedness and economy. The most important military resource, the personnel resource, should be treated far better.

But who feels responsible, the Defense Department, the organizations or the military leadership? There has been no visible reaction so far.

8878
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NORWAY

SVALBARD QUESTIONS DISCUSSED

"Polar Committee" Presents Svalbard Proposal

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 22 Dec 76 p 4

[Article: "Svalbard Matters Sensitive--Must Be Handled Directly by the Government"]

[Text] Most matters concerning our polar areas are of a political nature. This applies in the areas of foreign policy, security policy, economic policy, and resource policy. It is therefore necessary for the government to directly control polar matters. The Committee proposes that a separate polar committee be established within the government. This is the point of view advanced in its report by the committee which has dealt with the handling in the central administration of Svalbard and other polar matters. The committee further proposes that a separate polar section be established in the department of justice. This section is to have the responsibility for the stronger administrative coordination which the committee finds necessary. The existing interdepartmental polar committee is proposed to be retained and expanded.

The polar committee stresses that Svalbard and the other polar areas will be of increasing importance and that the work connected with these areas will increase. Reference is made, among other things, to the negotiations with the Soviet Union on the demarkation line in the Barents Sea, the question of economic zones around Svalbard, and resource exploitation on the continental shelf. Questions of security policy have also become more prominent. These complex matters place new and greater demands upon the administration, which must follow developments in these areas with special attention.

Development of the Norwegian society in Svalbard toward standards close to those of the mainland, with better housing conditions and communications, possible development of Norwegian coal mining, increased research and possibly increased tourism are also referred to. The committee points out that this will carry with it many new tasks for both the local and central administrations.

In the opinion of the polar committee the various departments [ministries] should continue to deal with and have responsibility for matters within their purview. The new polar section in the department of justice should have no authority [over] or override the decisions of other departments or their recommendations to the government, but is assumed to act as counseling organ for other departments. The section should itself take initiatives vis-a-vis other departments for dealing with and reporting on concrete and general polar problems, in the opinion of the committee.

The polar committee has evaluated the question of establishment of a separate polar directorate. This is thought to be unnecessary in that the principle of the authority of the various departments to make decisions is to be retained. In addition, it is the opinion of the committee that Svalbard, as part of Norway, should in principle be administered as is any other part of the realm. The committee also points out that Norway has a special responsibility for attending to obligations to preserve the ecology and contribute to a judicious administration of the natural resources of the area. Here, opposing interests will arise, and these should not be left to a directorate. The decisive evaluations belong on the departmental level and in the government, the polar committee thinks, also asserting that a directorate's free-standing position would make a separate polar directorate problematical from the political point of view.

"The polar regions are the object of considerable international attention. Most matters affecting the polar regions are of political nature. This applies both to foreign policy matters, economic policy, as well as to resource policy. Not only important matters, but even many of the small ones often prove to be politically sensitive. It is therefore necessary that the government be in more direct control of these areas than that provided by the directorate form," the polar committee stresses.

It is proposed that the leader of the new polar section replace the minister of justice as chairman of the interdepartmental polar committee, and that the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs be the vice chairman. Within the government the minister of justice is to have the main responsibility for Svalbard matters as well as for other polar matters.

The committee also stresses that the governor [of Svalbard] must be well informed about Svalbard matters being dealt with by the central administration. When the governor directs a question to the administration or asks for a directive it is often of decisive importance that he receives a quick answer. It is known to the committee, the report states, that in some cases this has not been done at the desired speed. The committee assumes that this is due to capacity problems in the central administration. Because, among other things, it is found difficult for practical reasons to have the governors as a member of the polar committee, the committee stresses that the obligations to furnish information must be observed.

As concerns the government's own polar committee, the [polar] committee takes no standpoint as to which of the government members should be included in it.

Editorial on Committee Proposals

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 Dec 76 p 2

[Editorial: "Svalbard"]

[Text] The Polar Committee, which yesterday submitted its recommendations on administration of our polar area, in particular Svalbard, used good sense as its basis. Svalbard is Norwegian territory and should basically be administered like any other part of the realm. This involves the various departments making decisions on Svalbard questions under their purview, that Norwegian law applies to Svalbard as elsewhere in the country, and that residents must obey directives of the authorities unless specific exceptions are made.

At the same time, the committee calls attention to Svalbard's special character. Because a number of countries have the right to, among other things, economic activities in Svalbard, and because the ocean areas around the archipelago are very interesting strategically, questions concerning Svalbard are often politically difficult. The "case of the wives" [the case of the Soviet Union bringing in wives of airport personnel to the Svalbard airport contrary to the agreement], in itself no great question, is an example of even small matters being difficult of resolution in this area.

In our opinion it is appropriate that the committee so strongly stresses the need for political control of Svalbard. Matters concerning Svalbard are not only matters of domestic policy but also of foreign policy. This puts questions concerning Svalbard in a special position. Strict political control has to some degree been maintained, but should be strengthened. In the opinion of the committee this should be done through a separate polar committee within the government, with the minister of justice having the main responsibility. At the same time, the committee wishes to strengthen the administration's handling of Svalbard matters by means of a separate Svalbard section in the justice department and effectivization of the inter-departmental polar committee. These two organs will have the main responsibility for coordination of Svalbard policies, for the departments not working at cross purposes, and for the politically responsible minister receiving the necessary advice and knowledge necessary for making politically sensitive decisions.

We believe the committee has presented a good plan and that the political authorities should follow its advice on rejecting the establishment of special polar directorate. Experience of directorates shows that political control is weakened, as are possibilities for the political weighing necessary in Svalbard matters.

It was not found practically possible to have the governor of Svalbard as a member of the interdepartmental polar committee. We understand the practical problems connected with this. But an official who may easily get into very difficult political situations will need much improved channels of information. He must at any time be oriented about the administration's work in Svalbard matters, and both administrative and political authorities must be readily available when problems arise.

Our conclusion is this: The department of justice and the government must follow the advice given by the committee. Purely practically, of course, deviations may be necessary from the concrete solutions the committee proposes, but the picture drawn of a renewed and improved Svalbard administration is correct.

11256
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NORWAY

PROBLEMS OF NORWAY'S SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 Jan 77 p 25

[Article: Shipbuilding Crisis Extra Burden On NORAD]

[Text] The consequences of the present difficult situation of the Norwegian shipbuilding industry are being felt by the foreign aid organs. The Agency for Aid to Developing Countries (NORAD) must decide which attitude to take toward a strongly increasing number of surety applications from Norwegian shipbuilders who wish to withdraw the aid budget means in order to obtain contracts of ship sales to the developing countries. There is a keen competition to obtain such contracts, and in order to do so it is necessary to be in a position to offer the best possible conditions in connection with and as a part of the sales contracts.

State export sureties of the type which applies in these cases generally fall within the framework of the political aid regulations which are stipulated in parliamentary report No 94, dealing with Norway's economic connections with the developing countries, and they will be charged to the account of NORAD's budget. It is also NORAD's job to consider the surety applications in relation to the demand that sureties which are financed by the agency's budget can only be granted if the export is of a so-called development promoting value to the recipient country. According to the regulations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD], to which Norway has subscribed, the gift must furthermore be of a certain size if regular competition rules are to be disregarded.

In the situation which has emerged, NORAD's economic capacity as well as its working capacity are suffering. A proportionately larger part than earlier of the work done by the agency employees and indirectly more of the means of which the agency disposes are directly connected to one certain branch; the shipbuilding industry.

This has caused worries in certain circles that Norway is in the process of leaving the principle of independent aid to developing countries.

NORAD's surety promises have reached approximately 1.7 billion kroner, and although the obligations extend over a period of 10-15 years the regular aid budget may be strongly affected. The extent of the surety promises has increased to 4 billion kroner, and it is evident that the shipbuilding industry's efforts to make NORAD support the surety arrangement and receive subsidies from the Commerce Department's subsidy interest plan will continue and possibly increase in the near future. On the background of the usual regulations for selection of cooperating countries and projects, several of the applications will be of a controversial nature.

NORAD will be facing a number of choices where the consideration for industrial interests in Norway must be weighed against NORAD's own criteria for promises of support in the form of sureties.

The question has been, and still is, the subject of debate in NORAD's internal organs, and according to what AFTENPOSTEN has been given reason to believe, the agency employees are united in the belief that one should not deviate from NORAD's founding criteria in these matters. There is, however, a difference of opinion when it comes to the question of how strictly these criteria should be enforced.

The political authorities have permitted a deviation from NORAD's views as regards the granting of export subsidies when the job market conditions at home and the economic situation as such are under pressure. The parliamentary bill on which rests the foundation of the export subsidy arrangement regarding the developing countries (parliamentary bill No 31), does not clearly state the purpose of the arrangement, whether to support Norwegian industry or aid the developing countries.

The bill states: "The Norwegian export subsidy arrangement for developing countries which the Commerce Department is hereby proposing, aims at promoting the export, particularly for branches in difficult positions. When projects are considered to have approached the same importance for Norwegian industry, deliveries to the poorest developing countries and to Norway's main cooperation countries should be preferred".

It also mentions that NORAD's recommendation, with the approval of the Commerce Department, in special cases may be deviated from.

NORAD authorities are presently preparing themselves for increased efforts in connection with the problems of the shipbuilding industry, and must decide what priorities to put on this work as compared with the regular continuous cooperation with the 'ordinary' recipients of Norwegian developing aid, in view of the somewhat obscure situation which has emerged.

8878
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SWITZERLAND

SWISS ANTITANK DEFENSE DEPLORED AS OBSOLETE BY E.A.K.

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 8 Jan 77 p 21 DW

[Article signed E.A.K.]

[Text] With the definite renunciation of the complete development of the "new missile-launching tube" (NORA) the Swiss Military Department and innumerable infantrymen had to bury a hope that has been nourished for as many as 6 years now. The troops armed with Missile-Launching Tube 58 will have to depend on the old weapon with the "short arm" (200 meters) for years to come. During the next few years, too, a battalion will be unable to organize full-line antitank fire with its own resources between bases located more than 400 meters apart. The "new missile-launching tube" (range 400 meters) would have extended the critical distance at least to 800 meters.

It would be wrong to condemn the group for arms services because the development of the "new missile-launching tube" was not successful. Anyone starting the development of a weapon or a weapons system never knows whether he will be able to bring it to good conclusion. If the public were aware of all "development corpses" of private industry and other public enterprises, then it would be more just and have more understanding in passing judgment in military matters. The construction shop at Thun and the arms factory in Berne have produced many arms and pieces of equipment which have satisfied the army.

There is no sufficient reason for panic, for a sort of "tank error." If we take the number of tubes in active antitank defense and the inventory of obstacles and barriers in passive antitank defense, then a mechanized attack toward the central Swiss territory cannot be termed an easy stroll even today. Suppose the barriers are manned in good time and the demolition objects blown up early enough, then this would result in a respectable delaying and channeling effect. If, besides, our combat armor is concentrated in the exposed zones suited for armor operations, then this armor, too, would appear in considerable density. And in the terrain which is cut up into many small sections due to its topography or surface construction

(surface structures, large man-made buildings), the antitank weapons having a "short arm" can also develop fully their destructive and repelling effect. Viewed from this angle our antitank force today is no "negligible quantity."

Yet, it is obsolete and, as already indicated, too short of breath. Instead of keeping the steel colossuses as far away from the infantry as possible, the soldier is forced to let them approach to the point where the gunner of the enemy tank is bound to notice all defense movements and can react to them with a salvo from the machine-gun or a grenade. Hence, the gunner of the missile tube, who often cannot shoot out of his well-camouflaged cover--the missile jet allows this only in exceptional cases--needs steel nerves if he wants to exploit the surprise and destroy a tank, which never comes alone, with the first round. The decision to increase the range of the missile tube to at least 400 meters, therefore, pointed toward this end. If Col S.L.A. Marshall reports in his famous book "Soldiers Under Fire" that on the average, never more than just 15 percent of all American soldiers used their weapons in World War II even in critical situations, then it will be good advice not to overtask our antitank gunners, for they would not be dealing with enemy infantry but with well-armed tanks.

But the antitank defense on higher levels, too, is obsolete. It is planned to replace the recoilless Antitank Gun 58 (BAT) with the new American guided missile Dragon; but the procurement application is long in coming. Nothing much will change in the range (1,000 meters instead of 1,200). But above all, our air force is to be equipped with modern weapons for combating armor. But people must be aware what this would mean. At the exhibition on military use of electronics in Wiesbaden last fall the large-series price for the standard optical target finder missile of the AGM-65 A Maverick, the hitherto most effective guided missile against tanks, was quoted at 40,000 U.S. dollars or a bit less. Since the hit probability is nearly 100 percent and the effect is tantamount to total destruction, these roughly 100,000 Swiss francs must be seen in proportion to the roughly 4 million which a modern tank just about costs today, as well as in proportion to the costs of modern antitank guided missiles which also go into the thousands per unit.

But not only our arms arsenal is obsolete; our procedures for preliminary examination, development, and evaluation are antiquated as well. The NORA case is a typical example of that. We seem to have trouble to continuously further develop weapons in the subsequent years, once they have reached procurement maturity, and to go into production to improve them, and to make available new, better versions. Nearly every time a new decision is required, a new start, to initiate a further development. We will hardly get anywhere with such isolated individual developments. The innovations in war technology are following each other in rapid succession; anyone wanting to have a few years' rest will soon be "out" once and for all. In such a vital sphere as antitank defense a continuous further development ought to be indicated which will simultaneously allow a simplification of the examination and evaluation procedures.

What makes you ponder in the NORA case is the absence of an immediate alternative solution. When the development of the new missile launching tube was taken up, the Swedish tube Carl Gustav was known; it was bought in the early seventies by the German Bundeswehr and many other European armies. It launches armor-piercing missiles over a distance up to 700 meters; also it can be used as an infantry gun firing steel shells at soft targets and field positions up to 1,000 meters. The armament service group so far has failed to answer the obvious question why next to the NORA project which ran into difficulties in summer 1976, the Carl Gustav Project, that is the purchase in Sweden, has not been advanced so much that it could have been applied for in the 1977 armament project. Even for "evaluation a la suisse" there would have been ample time in past years.

We have been always assured from highest positions that our army is an infantry army and must remain to be that. But on the other hand we have been informed by messages for the troops, reports on the conception of military territorial defense and guidelines as well as regulations on troop leadership that a conventional attack at our country will be launched most likely with superior mechanized armed forces, meaning first of all strong tank units supported by planes. If the infantry is supposed to be able to carry out its defense tasks vis-a-vis an armored enemy, it must be able to resist the armor. That is logical, it means not only having sufficient antitank weapons of quality, it also means, that it must be able to outlast preparatory fire such as plane attacks, artillery and tank fire over a great distance.

Guidelines 80 for the army map out "tank resisting" infantry, even if it still has gaps--our tank units should have better antitank arms than the infantry, particularly heavier ones with a longer range such as tow or hot--their quick implementation would be an enormous leap forward. If you check the time involved in implementation, you will feel a spell of resignation. Instead of in the 1976 armament program, a new missile launching tube can be requested in the 1978 application only; introducing it in the army hardly will be possible prior to 1980. The guided missile dragon, which must be obtained in addition to the missile launching tube, will be obtained in 1977 if everything works well. Introduction, however, will come later. In addition there will be difficulties in connection with forming the new antitank companies in the battalions. So far there exists only the stock of the earlier regimental antitank companies.

Despite all these difficulties, antitank defense must be modernized in the seventies. If we fail to achieve that we will remain for another 5 years on the old insufficient level unless other urgent renovation measures planned for the eighties are not postponed: replacing the Mirage and Hunter planes and the Bloodhound antiaircraft missile systems, replacement or renovation of the Centurion tanks, new guns and fire-direction installations for the mobile artillery, and equipment warfare. A great effort hardly can be avoided. What if the planned means will not suffice? Then one will have

to decide in favor of an additional and single achievement. There will be sufficient understanding of active and former infantrymen--and there are hundreds of thousands of them. Even today you can approve of the infantry army, but only under the precondition that it will be tank-resistant.

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END